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THE DEAD EMPEROR.

His Early Life in England—Personal Traits—His Life at Chiselhurst—The Close of His Days.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1873.

Nobody could have supposed that the Emperor's death would have produced such a sensation here. Till a few days ago he had dropped out of sight and mind. He had sunk into an obscure country gentleman, leading a retired life in a quiet little village. When French affairs were discussed, his name was scarcely ever mentioned. He had, in this country at least, ceased to be an object of political speculation, and when he was referred to at all, as, for instance, in the discussion of the military position at Sedan or the causes of the war, it was as a purely historical personage. There was not only no faith in his restoration, but it was not even regarded as a practicable or possible thing. Of course, I am not saying that this was a correct view. I don't think it was. I should not have rated his chances very highly, but with a people like the French he certainly had some chances, faint and small though they were, of recovering power. But, as far as I can judge, nobody here thought of him otherwise than as a bygone personage, a Cæsar quite as much dead and gone as if he had actually been turned to clay. All this makes the profound and universal impression which has been made by his death the more remarkable. On Thursday night there were unmistakable signs of public emotion. The news was eagerly discussed, and always with sorrow and sympathy. People spoke of the Emperor as if he had been one of them, or an old friend, and invariably with kindness. Many reasons may be suggested for this, but the chief reason was simply, I think, the melancholy circumstances of his death. That a great career should close miserably under the surgeon's instruments, suggested its own pathos. It seemed such a poor, shabby, ignoble ending for a conspicuous life. Then he was, as it were, a guest under England's roof, and personally he had always been rather popular in England. The *coup d'état* outraged the national feelings of a free people, but at the bottom of the outcry against it there was a kind of reserved admission that the French almost deserved what they got. Politicians have forgot his treachery at the close of the Crimean war. But the general public really cared very little for the political consequences of the war; they were satisfied that the army had come out of it honorably; and that being supposed, they were glad to have it stopped on almost any terms. That it was stopped was a sufficient blessing to make them rather indifferent to the conditions. Palmerston never trusted Napoleon after this. But, of course, it was not a subject to be much talked about, and outside of official circles it was scarcely known. The appropriation of Savoy was balanced by the Commercial Treaty. In early life Napoleon made himself very much at home in England. He was a popular man at the clubs, in the hunting-field, and in country-houses. He was very poor, and was often put to sad shifts for a five-pound note. I O U's for £10 and £20, and other small sums, are still extant, and have their value with some people as historical curiosities. But for the assistance of the late Duke of Hamilton, who was his relative, and other friends, he could hardly have pulled through at all. But though I have heard numberless stories of his private life in England in all its phases, I never heard of anything reflecting on his personal honor. That he afterward paid all his old debts when he became ruler of France, of course goes for little. No man with the smallest amount of self-respect could have avoided doing at least that much. But he also took every opportunity of showing his gratitude for old kindnesses and assistance, and never forgot a friendly act, however slight it might have been, or however humble the person who rendered it. He was a good shot, and a bold and skillful rider. Many stories are told of his exploits in the hunting-field, when his poverty occasionally made him acquainted with strange steeds. He could not pay for highly-trained horses, and had to ride what he could get—often raw, wild, savage brutes, which no one else would ever have thought of mounting. Yet he always kept a respectable place in the chase, and, though not too reckless, did not shirk any posts or ditches that came fairly in his way. He was also a skillful fencer, and at the Eglinton tournament, where he fought with another knight, the sham combat was at one moment nearly becoming a real one. Both swordsmen had their blood up, and the Marshal had to interfere to prevent serious consequences. The Prince's *amour propre* had been aroused, and he would probably have given his antagonist a proof of his quality if others had not interfered. He had undoubtedly great powers of fascination when he chose to exercise them. His conquest of such men as Montalembert, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Faucher, and others showed this. It was not till they had shaken themselves free from this personal influence that they saw clearly the pernicious character of his policy and modes of working. Prevost-Paradol, whose whole life has been spent in girding at him, yielded to the spell of a confidential interview, which he lived most bitterly and tragically to repent. During Napoleon's English life, it was only to his intimates that he showed, and even them but dimly, the cleverness that was in him. In general society he had the reputation of being a good-natured young man, of smooth, polished manners, but rather stupid and taciturn, not to say wooden. There was more animation in his face in after life; as a young man it was hard and heavy, and lent confirmation to the imputation of his Dutch parentage, which was put about by his mother's detractors. Another legend made him the son of his uncle, and the relations which subsisted between Hortense and her husband certainly made almost anything of that kind possible, if not even highly probable.

He was too likely to be anybody's son, except his father's. In looks he had more resemblance to Admiral Verhuel than to the Emperor, or to his reputed father. He had certainly much of the phlegm and capacity for passive resistance which are usually associated with the Dutch character, and little of the vivacity of a Frenchman. When he was President of the Republic, he would submit to the Council of Ministers a memorandum of any project that had occurred to his mind, and if objections were raised, he would withdraw it at once. "Oh, never mind, gentlemen," he would say, "excuse my troubling you. I thought there could be no harm in just mentioning my notions to you." And so the paper was folded up, and put away in the breast of his coat, to be reproduced in a few weeks or months after, when it might be again pooh-poohed and withdrawn, and after another interval reproduced, and then perhaps once more withdrawn, but only to come out again and again, till in the end it was probably adopted in sheer weariness. As Emperor, he had more latitude and could enforce his wishes if he chose; but he seldom struggled with his Ministers, and generally bent them to his will by slow persistence. This was really, I believe, the secret of what seemed to be his vacillation. He clung so resolutely and persistently to any idea once adopted, and yet no one gave way so readily at the moment to objections and obstacles. A very small breath of argument or remonstrance would make him withdraw a project, but no amount of opposition would make him give it up altogether.

THE BEGINNING OF DISEASE.

I recollect being at Biarritz in 1867, when the Emperor was there. Four or five ambassadors had been summoned thither to receive orders as to the line to be followed in the new circumstances of Europe, and they were waiting day after day until the Emperor chose to give his instructions. But days passed and still the Emperor made no sign. M. Rouher was sent for, and every day after breakfast there was a gathering on the terrace overlooking the sea, and cigars were smoked, and a great deal of pleasant chatting went on, but nothing could be got out of the Emperor. At last, I believe, some vague, mysterious instructions, meaning really nothing at all, were given to the ambassadors, partly in writing and partly in loose phrases dropped by the Emperor. Off the ministers went to their respective destinations, about as wise as they were when they came, and puzzled to know whether their imperial master was hatching some great plot of which as yet he feared to speak, or whether he had broken down under the mortification of Sadowa. The Emperor walked about the town or drove out every day, but he looked always half asleep. Once the Empress took him with her to look at the shops, and pointed out all sorts of things for him, but it seemed to be impossible to rouse his attention. He walked slowly and uneasily, leaning on a stout stick and gazing blankly before him. Another day when he was out walking with the Empress and her ladies, a heavy shower came on, and off they all scampered to the chateau, laughing and racing, and leaving the Emperor, who could not quicken his pace, to crawl home after them. These were the first symptoms of the disease which, at intervals, paralyzed him in succeeding years. He would sometimes faint after a short ride on horseback. At other times he was liable to a kind of apoplectic seizure, and would lie insensible for hours. It is said that in 1870 he was examined by a number of eminent French surgeons, and that an operation was recommended. This was at the end of June; but it was feared that if it once got abroad that the Emperor was suffering in this way, it would encourage revolutionary hopes and breed conspiracies, so the advice was disregarded. It is possible to make too much of sickness as the cause of the Emperor's hesitation and uncertainty; these things were in a certain degree constitutional with him. But his disease no doubt had some effect in this way. An elderly man, racked by the agonies of the stone, could hardly be expected to work out a daring and decisive policy; and with the Emperor in the position in which he found himself three years ago, to falter was to fall.

THE EMPEROR'S LIFE AT CHISELHURST.

Since his arrival in England, the Emperor has led a very quiet, but, except during the last few months, not altogether a secluded life. Last Summer his health began to give way, and he suffered greatly from what was then called rheumatic pains. But before that the change of air and repose did him good, and he was stronger and more cheerful than he had been for some years. He then went about freely, visiting at houses in the neighborhood, and occasionally running up to London, which is only half an hour's ride on the railway from Chiselhurst. He walked a good deal, and also began to try horse exercise again. There was a pretty constant succession of visitors at Camden House, and occasional little dinner-parties, at which some very distinguished Englishmen were sometimes to be found. It was understood that it might be inconvenient to have the lists of the guests published, and the visits of eminent politicians were regarded as strictly private. The Emperor was a great favorite with the ladies of the neighborhood, and used frequently to drop in at a friendly "drum" or afternoon tea. He made himself very chatty and agreeable, and, if he wasn't Emperor, at any rate, he had been, and that went a long way with the women. He had aged very much in appearance during the last few years. His hair had grown sparse and gray—indeed, he was almost bald—and his forehead was scarred with wrinkles, and the crow's feet were plainly stamped round his eyes. He had, indeed, quite a haggard look, and the photographs sold in the shops are deceptive. The negatives were all carefully touched up, the cheeks made smooth and round, and the wrinkles rubbed out. Last Summer, as I have said, his brief period of good health came to an end, and his sufferings, for the past few months, were severe and scarcely intermitted. He seldom went out, except in a carriage, and latterly he was confined to the house. When the operation was decided on, the doctors fairly warned him of the possible consequences, and he made every preparation for the event which has now occurred. It was arranged, I believe, that the Empress should address a manifesto to the French people, announcing that she regarded her son as his father's successor to the throne, subject to the will of the nation, as declared by a *plebiscite*, and herself as regent. It is even said that the manifesto was actually drawn up. The Emperor had, it is believed, little money to bestow. He had made some investments for the future, in the name and for the benefit of his wife, and he held the small property in Switzerland which belonged to his mother. But of his own he seems to have had little or nothing. It is expected that the Empress will, for the present, continue to reside at Chiselhurst, in order to be near her son, who is studying as an artillery cadet at Woolwich, some six miles off.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

The Shah of Persia, it is announced, will visit this country early in March, but when he comes he will find that the Czar's confidential agent has been before him, and has carried his point. There seems to be very little doubt that the business about which Count Schouvaloff has arrived in London is to discuss with the Foreign Secretary the relations of Russia and England in the East, and especially to sound the English Government as to the line it would be likely to take if Russia should happen to make a descent upon Persia. The Czar's offer is supposed to be that he will not, on any account, advance beyond a certain line, to be agreed upon, to the north of our Indian territory, but that he hopes England would see no objection to his supplying Persia with a settled government, and opening up the industrial resources of the country. It may be assumed that Count Schouvaloff would not have come all this way unless it had at least been agreed that Lord Granville would talk the matter over with him, but whether this concession on the part of the Foreign Secretary is only a formal politeness, or whether it implies a disposition to agree to the Czar's proposals, remains to be seen. Mr. Mitchell, the British Consul at St. Petersburg, and a great authority on Russian questions, has been summoned to London to confer with the Foreign Office, and the India Office has also been getting up information on the subject. The report that representations were lately made to the Russian Government in regard to their advances in the East, though contradicted at the time, appears to have been well founded.

THE HONDURAS RAILWAY LOAN.

There has been a good deal of talk about the Honduras Railway loan, and doubts have been raised as to the good faith of the Government. Capt. Bedford Pim, an officer of the English Navy, who is acting as Commissioner of the Honduras Government, was seized in Paris the other day, and thrown into prison at the instigation of some of the creditors of that Government, but was soon released. There was a meeting of bondholders in London yesterday, at which Capt. Pim asserted that the loans had really been applied to the purposes of the railway with the exception of a small percentage, and that there was no probability of repudiation. A committee has been appointed to inquire into the state of the speculation, and it is suggested that the shipments of timber and other goods as samples of the produce of the region to be opened up should be especially inquired into, with a view to ascertain whether there is any more produce of the same kind to be got there.

F. H. J.

Napoleon's Last Hours.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Clover, the most experienced administrator of chloroform in this, if not in any other country, was requested to come to Chiselhurst; and Sir Henry Thompson also desired the attendance of his assistant, Mr. Foster, so that nothing might be wanting in case an operation should become at any moment necessary. At Camden Place, therefore, during the night of Wednesday, there were present Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Conneau, Dr. Le Baron Corvisart, and Mr. Clover. About 11 in the evening, the doctors consulted together and then visited His Majesty, who slept soundly, and whose condition was pronounced by them to be quite satisfactory. The arrangement was made that they should take it in turns to ascertain the state of the patient during the night; and the first report, made at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by Dr. Conneau, was that all went well. Two hours afterward Dr. Le Baron Corvisart made his inspection and reported to the same effect; and at 6 A. M. Sir Henry Thompson, in his turn, made a most careful examination of the Emperor's skin and breathing, without in any way disturbing him from the tranquil slumber which he enjoyed apparently without interruption. Sir Henry took particular care to examine the local symptoms, and found that they exhibited material improvement, a matter to which he paid the more scrupulous attention, because he knew that the third operation was to be performed within a few hours. Everything, in the appearances presented, combined to make him satisfied both with the state of the patient and with the prospect of the coming day's critical work. When, at 8½, Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Conneau, and Dr. Le Baron Corvisart, visited the Emperor together, making a minute examination into the patient's state, they saw nothing to alter the view entertained by each individually on former inspections; believing, from all the apparent symptoms, that no cause for uneasiness existed—if, indeed, the Emperor had not materially improved since the evening before. To make precaution perfectly complete, Mr. Clover, who was to administer chloroform in a few hours afterward, was taken to the Emperor's room by all the surgeons; and, after close examination, he declared that there was no risk in administering chloroform to the patient—that, in fact, he was quite prepared to administer it there and then. The Emperor's pulse was at this time beating from eighty to eighty-four, fully and regularly; and after Mr. Clover's confident assurance that there was no objection to his placing His Majesty under the influence of the anæsthetic either at once or at such times as the operating surgeons might desire, it was fixed that the operation should be undertaken at noon.

Although no consultation was fixed to take place before the time for operating arrived, Sir Henry Thompson, as an additional precaution, paid another visit to the Emperor at 10:25. Greatly to his surprise, after the cheering signs of little more than half an hour before, he observed a sudden change in the condition of the patient, which he believes to have taken place just about the very moment when he entered the room. Instantly he caused the other medical attendants to be summoned, and it could not be for a moment disguised from their experienced eyes that the Emperor was fast sinking, beyond any power of theirs to recall him. Without loss of time, a carriage and pair was sent off at full speed to fetch the Prince Imperial—who, after remaining two or three days at Camden Place, had returned in good hope to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, accompanied by the son of Dr. Conneau, and by M. Filon, his tutor. At 11¼, while the Prince was at drill with the cadet company, the news of his father's unexpected and imminent peril reached him; immediately he stacked his rifle, jumped into the carriage, and drove back with all haste toward Chiselhurst, six miles distant. But he came too late—as did all those other friends of the Emperor within reasonable reach to whom messages had been sent by telegraph instantly on the occurrence of the fatal change. The Empress had been immediately summoned, and arrived in a few minutes—not too late to be recognized, although the Emperor was too exhausted to speak distinctly. The restoratives administered seemed at first to take the desired effect, but the benefit was of short duration. The pulse soon became imperceptible, and the patient was unable to swallow. The last sign of consciousness the Emperor gave was by a smile when the Empress kissed him. All will be glad to hear that he passed away peacefully, without any convulsion or expression of suffering, and Her Majesty was spared this additional pain when the suddenness of her bereavement had brought such deep sorrow upon her. Still, overwhelmed by the unexpectedness as well as the severity of the blow which had fallen upon her, the Empress swooned away, and had to be removed in a state of insensibility from the apartment. By every member of the household the greatest grief was exhibited, all appearing absolutely stunned by the suddenness of the calamity. Several of the suite had gone out to transact business in different directions; among them, Mr. Gamble, the head of His Majesty's stud, had proceeded to the village, while the Countess Clary had visited the parish church to witness a wedding there. When those who had been absent for an hour or two, leaving the Emperor, as they supposed, in a state of improvement, came back to find him no more, they were naturally thrown into a state of most painful consternation. At first the Empress bore her great calamity with marvelous fortitude, as if scarcely realizing the possibility that such a loss should have befallen when all seemed comparatively hopeful and secure. But when gradually the terrible truth came home to her mind in all its force, her courage gave way; and last evening she was most painfully depressed, and at times almost frantic in her grief. The Prince Imperial, though sobbing bitterly and broken-hearted at his own bereavement, was manfully doing his best to console his mother, and his efforts were seconded by the spiritual encouragements supplied by Rev. Mr. Goddard, of the little Catholic chapel on Chiselhurst Common, who—although he arrived just in time to witness the Emperor's last breath—and too late to administer the extreme Sacrament of his Church—has been assiduous in the task of consolation.

Two or three hours after the Emperor's death the body was laid out in state, and many of those who had followed the fortunes of Napoleon III. in England, but had paid their last visit too late to find him alive, were admitted to the house to look upon the remains. The bedroom which witnessed the closing scene of a great life is small and simply furnished, and contained two beds—one originally belonging to the apartment; the other a small iron bedstead, on which the Emperor lay, had been brought from another room, as more convenient for the purpose of the operations. This bed stood on the left hand, guarded by a screen; and the chief ornament of the room was a golden cross, so placed that it could be seen by the Emperor in his last moments. At the request of the bereaved Imperial family, Signor D. Brucciani, of Russell-street, Covent-garden, was promptly summoned to take a cast of His Majesty's head; and this task, both as to the features and the form of the skull, was performed with perfect success. The countenance of the dead Emperor was remarkably calm, as if he had been merely asleep—as, indeed, he may be said to have been when he passed away; and, looking at the face alone, it was hard to realize the stern fact of death. The eyes were softly and tranquilly closed, and the whole aspect might have seemed to show, not only that he died without pain, but that no such agony as he suffered during the past weeks and months had been endured. The lines of the countenance were not worn, and the familiar visage, with the moustache and imperial untouched, was perfectly unchanged. Physically speaking, the late Emperor's frame was robust, and the chest especially was full and strong. The head was very large, and the forehead a particularly prominent feature.

Sentence of a Murderer in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Charles A. Russell, who was convicted of the murder of James Crotty, was sentenced to-day to be hung on March 21. Russell addressed the Court, saying that he was guilty of no crime, but was made the victim of popular clamor against deeds of violence. Counsel will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

Frederick Marriott, editor of the *News Letter*, has been arrested for libel on the complaint of George T. Russell. The alleged libel was published about a year ago.

Snow Blockade on the Plains.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 25.—Terrible storms have lately visited the Wasatch mining districts. Little Cottonwood is completely blockaded by snow, cutting off all communication except by telegraph.

At a meeting of the directors of the Utah Northern Narrow-gauge Railroad Company, the sentiment was unanimous in favor of the extension of the road to Helena, Montana. Work on the branch from Corinne is to be commenced immediately.

WASHINGTON.

An Absurd Rumor Contradicted—Postmasters Not to be Removed, Except for Misconduct—General Notes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Curious telegrams reached here to-night, asking whether the reports now circulating in the East and West that the President has been assassinated are true. The President was a short time since holding a large reception unconscious of so untimely a taking off.

THE POSTMASTER QUESTION.

President Grant has recently assured members of Congress that he will not remove Postmasters before their commissions have expired, except for misconduct.

SENATOR SHERMAN AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Senator Sherman authorizes the statement that he has telegraphed the proprietors of the Boston *Traveller*, that the dispatch sent from this city to that journal, connecting the name of Mr. Sherman with corrupt practices in connection with the Pacific Roads, is unqualifiedly false. Mr. Sherman intends to compel the correspondent to produce his authority for the malicious statement, but does not expect to call the attention of the Senate to the matter.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE RUMORED ACCIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Several persons in Washington were surprised this afternoon by receiving dispatches from different cities, saying that reports were in existence at the respective localities from which the dispatches were sent, that the President had met with a terrible accident. That a rumor so thoroughly unfounded should have had extensive circulation became a theme of much comment in newspaper circles. The President was in the best of health this afternoon and assisted Mrs. Grant in her reception, and to-night received several visitors at the White House. Washington was never more devoid of excitement, and the rumors which have reached other localities have little or no circulation in the city.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The Treasury will commence the payment of interest maturing Feb. 1, on the funded loan, on Monday, 27th inst., without rebate.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week ending to-day, was $900,800; shipments, $626,400; shipments of notes, $846,700; amount held by the Treasurer as security for circulating notes of national banks, $386,604,400; for deposits of public moneys, $15,624,000; internal revenue receipts to-day, $430,519; receipts for the month to date, $6,926,659; for the fiscal year, $66,449,532; National Bank circulation outstanding, $342,180,984.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

The Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service has been directed to send 140 recruits to Columbia, S. C., for assignment to the Eighteenth Infantry, and from Fort Columbus 175, to Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to the Second Infantry, and 145 to Louisville for the Sixteenth Infantry.

BUSINESS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The number of British claims disposed of by the United States and British Commission is 184; number of British claims filed, 478; the number of American claims disposed of, 1; number of British claims disallowed, 103; number of American claims disallowed, 1; number of British claims dismissed without prejudice to the prosecution of the claims elsewhere, 21; number of British claims withdrawn by claimants, 5; number of awards to British claimants, 54; total number of awards to British claimants to this date, $274,997 in gold. The gentlemen connected with the Commission say its business will be finished by the 26th of September, being within the time fixed by the Treaty of Washington.

A DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Yesterday, in the Court in General Term, a decision was made in the case of Work against the Secretary of the Treasury, on the application for a mandamus to compel the payment of money for a vessel in the employ of the Government, alleged to have been blown up during the war near Fort Washington, adverse to the petitioner. Judges Cartter and Olin dissented.

CONDITION OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator Sumner, although able to sit up most of the time, is still quite feeble, and it is doubtful if he will appear in his seat in the Senate again this session. His attending physician still visits him twice daily, his last call being at 10 o'clock P. M., when he injects morphine into the Senator's arm to enable him to sleep.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department is informed by Rear-Admiral Jenkins, commanding the naval force on the Asiatic station, from Singapore, Dec. 3, of the arrival at that port of the Colorado and Lackawanna, and of the transfer of his flag to the latter vessel, which would be the flag-ship of the station until the arrival of the Hartford. On Dec. 2 the Colorado sailed for New-York, via the Cape of Good Hope. The Admiral's intention was to sail from Singapore on the 6th of December for Penang and other places of interest in the Bay of Bengal, and, after visiting Calcutta, to go down the west side of the bay, visiting the English naval station at Trincomalee, or Point De Galle, expecting to hear of the Hartford and Yantic. Thence he would endeavor to visit Batavia, returning to the China coast via Bankok, Saigon, and Manila, and he hoped to reach Hong Kong by the 1st of April. The prevailing monsoon would prevent, or render very difficult, a return to Hong Kong before that date.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were:

Currency	$3,371,253
Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit	30,150,000
Coin, including $24,780,500 in coin certificates	64,785,762

LOUISIANA.

Gov. Warmoth stated in conversation, this evening, that he had been in consultation with many of the leading Senators and Representatives, and expresses his belief that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will report a measure giving Louisiana full relief.

Matters in Utah.

CORINNE, Utah, Jan. 24.—United States Marshal Patrick, under a writ of habeas corpus from District Judge Hawley to the Probate Court, yesterday took possession of the prisoners confined at Brigham City, in the County Jail, for alleged cattle stealing. The parties will appear before the District Court at Salt Lake City.

A contract was concluded to-day between the citizens and the Utah Northern Railroad Company for the completion of the road to this place immediately from the nearest point on their road, distance three miles. The Utah Northern Road is now completed and running to within four miles of Logan, forty miles north of Corinne.

Proceedings in the Wharton Trial Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—The examination of Dr. G. G. Reese, of Philadelphia, as a medical and chemical expert, consumed the entire session of the Court in the Wharton trial today. This witness was one of the most important for the defense in the Wharton-Ketchum trial, his high character and standing as a lecturer on materia medica and toxicology in the University of Pennsylvania, and as an analytical chemist, giving his evidence great weight in that trial. His testimony to-day in regard to the analysis of Dr. Aiken was a repetition of that on the former trial, with the addition of some recent improvements in the analysis of tartar emetic. Dr. Reese gave it as his opinion upon the hypothetical question stated that the attacks of Van Ness were attributable to natural causes. On his cross-examination, witness stated that the symptoms attending the illness of Van Ness were not inconsistent with poison by tartar emetic.

The examination of this witness was not concluded.

A DEFAULTING CASHIER.

The Funds of Two New-Hampshire Banks Embezzled.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 25.—This wealthy, staid and conservative old town is now in a remarkable state of excitement, caused by the discovery of a defalcation so astonishing in every particular that many even now refuse to credit the report. Mr. N. Appleton Shute, the Cashier of the Granite State National Bank, left his home on Monday morning with the supposed intention of taking the 6 o'clock train for Boston. Nothing was heard of him for a few days, and he was a man of such punctuality and methodical regularity that fears were aroused of some accident or of foul play, no one even for a moment suspecting anything criminal in his sudden disappearance. While discharging the duties which devolved upon him as one of the trusted officers of the bank, he has been engaged in the brokerage business, dealing largely in railroad bonds and other speculative securities, not only for himself but for the bank and outside parties. He has also been a subagent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and when drawn upon by Boston brokers the drafts were always upon N. A. Shute, Cashier. The last purchase made in Boston was on Wednesday, when he visited a banking-house in State-street, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and purchased a bond of $1,000 of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, tendering in payment therefor one $50 five-twenty bond and $968 gold. After the transaction there remained to his credit about $169. It seems that he did not take the cars, but left Exeter on foot. On Tuesday, Mrs. Shute sent to the bank $5,000 worth of registered bonds, which he had left on the bed. Even then no suspicion had been felt by the bank authorities. On Wednesday they began to overhaul the books, and found everything straight. Thursday a deficit of $20,000 was found, which, on Friday, increased to $120,000, according to one report. Another story is that the deficit in the Granite State Bank amounts to from $30,000 to $40,000, which is about the amount of the surplus of the bank. A large amount has also been extracted from the funds of the Exeter Savings Bank, of which Mr. Shute was Treasurer, but how much has not yet been fully ascertained. His bonds given as security to both banks amount to $55,000, though there is a rumor that the bonds were not renewed at their expiration three years ago. The bondsmen are all men of abundant means. Mr. Shute is about forty years of age; a tall man, rather slender; about five feet ten inches in height; of dark complexion, and quiet, unobtrusive bearing, and has been Cashier for the past ten years. He has a wife and two children, who have returned to her father's. It is learned that Shute has been engaged in speculation in fancy stocks and to some extent in coal stocks. His ill luck in these transactions, and the loss of private property to the amount of several thousand dollars, doubtless, led to his drawing on the funds of the bank, and his subsequent greater embezzlement and flight. His private transactions with individuals appear to have been square, and money and other valuables deposited with him for safekeeping in the bank vault are found untouched.

Funeral of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis in Boston.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The obsequies of the late Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis took place at noon today, in King's Chapel, in which, during her life, the deceased was for many years a constant worshipper. The floral offerings of friends almost filled the chancel, and it seemed as if there was hardly space for another bud. The casket bore a crown, in the composition of which all the jewels were represented—emeralds by smilax, pearls by jasmin buds, garnets by roses, including orchids, white heath, and bowvardia. Two wreaths and a cross were also placed upon the casket. The funeral cortége formed with the following gentlemen officiating as pall bearers: Gen. Benham and Gen. H. B. Sargent, representing the Army; Admiral Thacher and Capt. W. A. Park, representing the Navy, and Col. William Aspinwall, Josiah Quincy, R. B. Forbes, Nathaniel Thayer, James Davis, Henry J. Gardner, Joseph Iasigi, George W. Pratt, Alexander H. Rice, Frederick W. Lincoln, N. P. Russell, Thomas H. Perkins, George S. Cushing, Frederick and O. Prince.

Before the cortége reached the church, it was so full that no more could gain admittance. Rev. Mr. Foote, pastor of the church, began by reading the burial service, after which the choir, a double quartet, sang the Thirty-ninth psalm. Rev. Dr. G. E. Lothrop pronounced a funeral oration, remarkable for its solemn truths, its tender eloquence and feeling, and appreciation of the noble character of the deceased. His words had a marked effect on the crowded throng of mourners. He concluded with a fervent prayer, after which the choir sang the hymn, "I would not live alway," and the benediction was pronounced. The long line of carriages then moved toward Mount Auburn, amid the solemn tolling of all the city bells.

The Funeral of the Late Mr. Cassidy at Albany Yesterday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The funeral of the late Wm. Cassidy, to-day, was the largest ever held in this city. At an early hour large numbers of citizens, among them many ladies, thronged his late residence in Hawk-street to look at the remains, and a constant stream of persons passed in and out of the dwelling for two hours before the procession moved to the Cathedral, where another large number were congregated awaiting the cortége. Among those who visited the residence were members of the Constitutional Commission, Court of Appeals and other courts, State officers, members of the Legislature and city and county officers. The Typographical Union and the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum formed a part of the procession. The capacious cathedral was crowded, many standing in the aisles. The altars and pulpit were clothed in mourning, as were also the family pew of the deceased, and the organ-loft. Shortly after 12 o'clock the casket containing the remains was borne up the centre aisle and placed directly in front of the altar. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Chief Justice Sandford, E. Church, Hon. R. H. Pruyn, Hon. George H. Thacker, Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, Hon. Francis Kernan, Geo. Dawson, Prof. James Hall, Hon. William F. Allen, John Tracey, Hon. Theodore F. Miller, Hon. Isaac McConihe, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Henry R. Pierson, Hon. Wm. L. Learned. The casket was then covered with the most beautiful flowers in various forms. Mass was celebrated by Coadjutor Bishop McNierney, with Fathers McGlinn and Fitzpatrick as associates. Father Burke acted as Master of Ceremonies. Rev. Matthew Ludden ascended the pulpit, and, taking for his text the first four verses of the one hundred and thirtieth Psalm, he spoke at considerable length of the life of the deceased, and the lesson taught by his death. At the conclusion of the discourse, the remains were conveyed to the hearse, and the procession formed and moved up to St. Agnes Cemetery.

The *Argus* employes, the Directors of the National Commercial Bank, and other institutions, have adopted resolutions in respect to the memory of the deceased.

MEXICO.

The Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad Finished—Attempt to Destroy a Train.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, via KEY WEST, Jan 25.—Advices have been received from the City of Mexico to the 15th inst. The Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad has been finished. The festivities attending the inauguration lasted a week, and were participated in by the President, members of the Cabinet, Congressmen, and the principal citizens. Business was suspended. On the 1st President Lerdo de Tejada left the capital in a train which was preceded by a locomotive. At Tepexham, the first station outside of the capital, desperadoes placed three boulders across the track, but with the exception of breaking the cowcatcher of the first locomotive no damage was done. At all stations where the Presidential train stopped the President was received with enthusiasm. Minister Nelson, who was just returning from his visit to the United States, met the President at Orizava, and returned with the party to Vera Cruz.

On the 3d inst., the President and the Minister of Spain to Mexico took breakfast on board the Spanish man-of-war Isabel Catolica, at which toasts complimentary to Spain and to Mexico were drank. The party left Vera Cruz on the 6th, and arrived at the capital on the 8th. Several Havana journalists and the officers of the Isabel Catolica assisted in the festivities.

The political condition of the country is unchanged. The Message of President Grant is considered favorable toward Mexico: nevertheless, complications are feared, owing to affairs on the Rio Grande.

Minister Nelson has returned to the capital.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the New-England and Middle States, with brisk and fresh north-westerly to south-westerly winds and clear and clearing weather, except over the northern portion of the latter, where partially cloudy weather has continued with areas of light snow. Clear weather is now prevailing over the South Atlantic States, with light variable winds; light northerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and areas of light snow from the southern portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to the northern portions of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; generally clear weather and light winds and calms from Kansas and Nebraska to Lower Michigan. An area of diminished pressure has moved eastward to Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, accompanied by fresh and brisk winds and rain.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, light to fresh northerly winds and clear weather; for the Middle States, light to fresh variable winds, with clear weather over the southern portion, but with partly cloudy weather over the northern portion, the winds gradually shifting to north-easterly and south-easterly, with increasing cloudiness; for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, light to fresh north-easterly to south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and very probably rain; for the Western Gulf States, winds shifting to northerly and westerly and rising barometer, and clear and clearing weather; from Tennessee to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, falling barometers, light to fresh easterly to northerly winds, cloudy weather, and areas of light snow; for the upper lake region, light to fresh winds, mostly from the North and North-west, and partly cloudy weather and occasional areas of light snow.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Business is almost suspended in Salt Lake, in consequence of the epizootic.

The troop-ship Himalaya arrived safely at St. John's, N. F., yesterday morning.

A false rumor that President Grant had been assassinated excited the citizens of Cincinnati considerably last night.

The schooner Lillias, from New-York, for Pernambuco, put in to Wilmington, N. C., in distress. She lost both masts, bowsprit, and sails, and is leaking badly.

Cunningham, the Mississippi warrant forger, has been sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison. Swann and Hill, his accomplices, are now being tried.

A majority of a committee of the Kentucky Legislature yesterday reported in favor of the removal of the capital from Frankfort, and suggested Louisville as the most suitable point.

The Governor of Utah has taken issue with the Legislature in appointing Territorial officers without his concurrence, and yesterday he appointed a Territorial Attorney-General and Marshal.

The Havana *Diario* says several Cuban noblemen have asked and obtained of the Captain-General, permission to join in the manifestation of the Spanish grandees against reforms in the Antilles.

The Jersey-street Methodist Episcopal Church in Buffalo was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning; loss $10,000; insurance $4,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Susquehanna at Columbia, Penn., rose four feet on Friday night. The Wrightsville Iron Company's furnace has been forced to suspend operations by the backwater from the ice gorge below Columbia.

The coal-oil refinery at No. 127 Eastern-avenue, Baltimore, belonging to Mrs. L. C. Hunt, was burned yesterday morning. The loss on stock, machinery, and building will not exceed $4,500; covered by insurance.

District-Attorney Stiles, yesterday, presented to the Mississippi Legislature certain grave charges looking to the impeachment of Judge Anderson, of the Third District. The matter was referred to a special committee.

Profs. Coe and Loby, and Mr. Hull, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, made a balloon ascension in San Francisco yesterday. They were reported last night as having landed twenty-five miles south, in a tide-marsh east of Redwood City.

It is reported that Commodore Selfridge has been relieved from duty as Commandant of the Mare Island Navy-yard, and ordered to report at Washington on March 1, and that Commodore Mullany has been appointed to succeed him.

The case of Anton Holme, who has been on trial in St. Louis, for several days past, for murdering his wife on the night of the 25th of July last, closed yesterday, and the jury, after twenty minutes' absence, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Sargent called on the President for information in regard to the occupation by British subjects of land in San Juan. A bill appropriating $500,000 for the Boston Post-office site was referred, and a number of private bills were considered.

The Norwegian bark Sylphide, from Boston, for Rotterdam, with palm-oil and staves, went ashore yesterday morning on the shoal ground off Wellfleet, Cape Cod. She has four feet of water in her hold, and labors hard. The vessel may go to pieces with the next tide.

Mr. John Olmsted, who died in Hartford, Conn., on Friday night from injuries received by falling upon an icy sidewalk, was the father of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, of New-York City. Mr. Olmsted, Sr., was eighty-one years old, and has been for many years a prominent merchant of Hartford, and a highly-esteemed citizen.

Capt. A. H. Kenny proprietor of the Central House in Washington, was shot and instantly killed on Friday evening, in that City, by John Hill, a car conductor on the New-York and Washington Air Line Railroad. Kenny was discovered in Hill's house, and supposing him to be a burglar Hill fired with the result mentioned. No blame is attached to Hill in the matter.

The locomotive of the Freeport express, on the North-western Railroad, entering Chicago, yesterday morning, jumped the track just as the train passed the switch, on which stood the Maywood local passenger-train, and ran into the latter, injuring Mr. Clydesdale, his wife, three daughters, and a son, who were sitting in the rear passenger car. Mr. Clydesdale is reported to be dying, but the rest of his family are not seriously hurt. The accident is thought to be due to the accumulation of ice at the frog, or an imperfect rail.

The Modoc War Operations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Active operations will not be undertaken against the Modocs until reinforcements arrive. The settlers in Hot Springs Valley fear raids upon them. The Indians who had been friendly are missing, and it is reported that they have joined Capt. Jack's band.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Supposed Sinking of the Steamer that Collided with the Northfleet—All on Board Believed to be Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is reported this morning that a steam-ship has been discovered sunk at the scene of the collision, off Dungeness Light-house, on Wednesday night.

The opinion is becoming general that the vessel which ran into the Northfleet also went down with all hands before the emigrant ship sunk.

The owner of the Spanish steam-ship Murillo, who landed at Dover two hours before the collision occurred, believes it was his vessel which was in collision with the Northfleet, and that both were destroyed.

Eugenie to Leave Chiselhurst—Funeral of Lord Lytton.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Ex-Empress Eugenie has concluded to leave Chiselhurst, and will soon take her departure therefrom. She will not, however, leave England, but will take up her residence in some other portion of the country.

The funeral of Lord Lytton took place to-day. Among the distinguished persons present were Baron Selborn, Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Chief Justice Cockburn, Right Hon. Mr. Childers, Viscount Stansfeld, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Hepworth Dixon, and Miss M. E. Braddon. Dean Stanley read the funeral service.

A dispatch from Genoa says Rev. Dr. Pusey is better.

The Afghanistan Boundary Question—Feeling in England.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—There is much uneasiness in consequence of the English note to Russia regarding the disputed-boundary question in Central Asia. In the settlement of the relations between the two Powers, a few years ago, on the Forsyth understanding, England only required Russia to abstain from the invasion of Afghanistan; but the boundary of that territory was left undefined. The present note declares that the northern boundary of Afghanistan commences at the Lake of Siri-Kol, in the Pamir Steppe, thence follows the Oxus to Kadjan-Saleh, and from that point westward to the Persian frontier. The note further states that England has informed the Emir of Afghanistan that he may fight the Russians if they cross this line. The Russian reply declares the desire of Russia is to maintain good relations with England, but it refuses to accept the indicated boundary because it includes countries which never belonged to Afghanistan, but were always independent.

Russia's object in taking Khiva is apparently to establish depots, and hold and occupy the whole valley of the Oxus. England draws this line to interfere with Russia's purposes, and to enable the former power the better to hold the Hinder Kush as a line of defense when the day of fighting comes.

Bismarck's Reasons for Retiring from the Premiership.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Prince Bismarck appeared in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, for the first time since his resignation of the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry, and was warmly received by the members. In response to their greeting he made a speech explaining that his retirement from the Prussian Premiership was occasioned solely by ill-health and a desire to be relieved of some of his official burdens; there was no disagreement between any of his colleagues and himself.

Proposed Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The Committee on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico will present their report to the Cortes on Monday. They will recommend the issue of bonds to the amount of 30,000,000 pesetas to provide funds for the indemnification of slave-owners.

Señor Padial has announced his intention of moving several amendments still further liberalizing the bill.

Crowning of the New King of Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25.—The new King of Sweden, Oscar II., will be crowned on the 21st of May.

Bowles Brothers—Further Legal Proceedings in England.

In the London Court of Bankruptcy, on Jan. 9, a sitting was held for the proof of debts and the choice of a trustee to the estate of Messrs. Bowles Brothers, the American bankers, of No. 449 Strand. The firm consisted of five partners, Messrs. Charles Stetson Peabody Bowles, Robert Caldwell Mackay Bowles, William Burrows Bowles, Henry Cushing Stetson, and Nathan Appleton. It will be remembered that a petition for liquidation had been filed which fell to the ground, and adjudication followed upon the petition of Mr. Patrick Neill, of Jersey, a creditor, for £1,066 7s. 5d., money advanced for investing purposes.

Mr. R. Jones, who attended as solicitor to the proceedings, stated that the bankrupts had carried on business as American bankers, at No. 449 Strand, for the last two or three years, and had, up to the time of the stoppage in November last, incurred liabilities to the amount of £88,000. Against this there were assets, consisting of bills becoming payable, £3,000, and also a debt balance of £36,000, to an account standing in the name of Charles Bowles, as a trustee. The Paris house was in liquidation, also the New-York house, and, it was believed, the branch at Boston. Messrs. Keith and Sullivan, the managers of the London firm, had absconded, having some £7,000 in their possession. Mr. Wontner appeared for Mr. Robert C. M. Bowles, who was in attendance. Mr. W. H. Roberts appeared for several creditors.

There was a large attendance of creditors, whose united claims proved against the estate amounted to £10,000. A resolution was then passed appointing Mr. John Young, public accountant, of Tokenhouse-yard, trustee: with Sir Antonio Brady, Mr. Cook, the well-known excursion agent, of Fleet-street, and Mr. A. R. Scott, of Bond-street, as a committee of inspection.

His Honor confirmed the appointment.

Mr. R. Jones said that one of the first questions the trustee would raise was the legal position of each house, and the amount which each house would have to contribute toward the liabilities.

The public examination is fixed for the 11th of March.

Wreck of the Schooner George Steele—Sufferings of the Crew.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, via KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 25.—The schooner George Steele, from Savannah, for Kingston, was lost during a gale on the 13th inst., sixty miles from Baracoa. All on board were saved. On the 16th inst. a party of 100 soldiers and sailors came to the place where the shipwrecked party were and advised them to leave, as it was necessary. Everything was abandoned, and a march of twenty-seven miles through the woods, to a place where a Spanish gun-boat was to be found, was undertaken by the party. Notwithstanding the many hardships attending such a journey, the wife of the Captain of the George Steele, with her child, withstood them. The whole party reached the gun-boat and were conveyed to Baracoa, where they took passage in a coaster and came to this port.

The Centennial Commission—Aid Promised.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—At a conference of the Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission with the members of the Legislature and City Councils to-day, it was agreed to ask the State to appropriate $1,000,000 and the city $500,000, to aid in the centennial cause. Speeches were made indicating that an appropriation will be made, and that the State and city contemplated the same without a request. The remarks of D. J. Morrell, the Chairman, showed that encouraging reports were being received from all sections of the country. The centennial is now an assured success.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LOVE IS ENOUGH.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

Love is enough! Ho ye who seek saving,
Go no further; come hither; there have been who have found it,
And these know the House of Fulfillment of Craving;
These know the Cup with the Roses around it;
These know the World's Wound and the balm that hath bound it;
Cry out, the world heedeth not, "Love, lead us home!"

He leadeth, He hearkeneth, He cometh to you-ward;
Set your faces as steel to the fears that assemble
Round his goad for the faint, and his scourge for the forward;
Lo his lips, now with tales of last kisses they tremble!
Lo his eyes of all round that may not dissemble!
Cry out, for he heedeth, "O Love, lead us home!

O harken the words of his voice of compassion;
"Come, cling round about me, ye faithful who sicken
Of the weary unrest and the world's passing fashion!
As the rain in midmorning your troubles shall thicken,
But surely within you some Godhead shall quicken,
As you cry to me heeding, and leading you home.

Come—pain ye shall have, and be blind to the ending!
Come—fear ye shall have, mid the sky's over-casting!
Come—change ye shall have, for far are ye wending!
Come—no crown ye shall have for your thirst and your fasting,
But the kissed lips of Love and fair life everlasting!
Cry out, for one heedeth who leadeth you home."

Is he gone, was he with us!—ho ye who seek saving,
Go no farther; come hither; for have we not found it?
Here is the House of Fulfillment of Craving;
Here is the Cup with the Roses around it.
The World's Wound well healed, and the balm that hath bound it;
Cry out! for he heedeth, fair Love, that led home.

UNDER THE CLOAK.

BY RHODA BROUGHTON.

If there be a thing in the world that my soul hateth, it is a long night journey by rail. In the old coaching days I do not think that I should have minded it, passing swiftly through a Summer night on the top of a speedy coach, with the star arch black-blue above one's head, the sweet smell of earth, and her numberless flowers and grasses, in one's nostrils, and the pleasant trot, trot, trot, trot, of the four strong horses in one's ears. But by railway!—in a little stuffy compartment, with nothing to amuse you if you keep awake; with a dim lamp hanging above you, tantalizing you with the idea that you can read by its light, and when you try, satisfactorily proving to you that you cannot, and, if you sleep, breaking your neck, or at least stiffening it, by the brutal arrangement of the hard cushions. These thoughts pass sulkily and rebelliously through my head as I sit in my *salon* in the Hotel at Geneva, on the afternoon of the fine Autumn day on which, in an evil hour, I have settled to take my place in the night train for Paris. I have put off going as long as I can.

I like Geneva, and am leaving some pleasant and congenial friends, but now go I must. My husband is to meet me at the station in Paris at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Six o'clock! what a barbarous hour at which to arrive! I am putting on my bonnet and cloak; I look at myself in the glass with an air of anticipative disgust. Yes, I look trim and spruce enough now—a not disagreeable object perhaps—with sleek hair, quick and alert eyes, and pink-tinted cheeks. Alas! at 6 to-morrow morning what a different tale there will be to tell! Dishevelled, dusty locks, half-open weary eyes, a disordered dress, and a green-colored countenance.

I turn away with a pettish gesture, and reflecting that at least there is no wisdom in living my miseries twice over, I go downstairs and get into the hired open carriage which awaits me. My maid and man follow with the luggage. I give stricter injunctions than ordinary to my maid never for one moment to lose her hold of the dressing-case, which contains, as it happens, a great many more valuable jewels than people are wont to travel in foreign parts with, nor of a certain costly and beautiful Dresden china and gold Louis-Quatorze clock, which I am carrying home as a present to my people. We reach the station, and I straightway betake myself to the first-class *salle d'attente*, there to remain penned up till the officials undo the gates of purgatory and release us—an arrangement whose wisdom I have yet to learn. There are ten minutes to spare, and the *salle* is filling fuller and fuller every moment. Chiefly my countrymen, country-women, and country children, beginning to troop home to their partridges. I look curiously round at them, speculating as to which of them will be my companion or companions through the night.

There are no very unusual types: girls in sailor hats and blonde hair-fringes; strong-minded old maids in painstakingly ugly water-proofs; baldish fathers; fattish mothers; a German or two, with prominent pale eyes and spectacles. I have just decided on the companions I should prefer; a large young man, who belongs to nobody, and looks as if he spent most of his life in laughing—alas! he is not likely! he is sure to want to smoke!—and a handsome and prosperous-looking young couple. They are more likely, as very probably, in the man's case, the bride-love will overcome the cigar-love. The porter comes up. The key turns in the lock; the doors open. At first I am standing close to them, flattening my nose against the glass, and looking out on the pavement; but as the passengers become more numerous, I withdraw from my prominent position, anticipating a rush for carriages. I hate and dread exceedingly a crowd, and would much prefer at any time to miss my train rather than be squeezed and jostled by one. In consequence, my maid and I are almost the last people to emerge, and have the last and worst choice of seats. We run along the train looking in; the footman, my maid, and I. Full—full everywhere!

"*Dames seules?*" asks the guard.

"Certainly not! Neither '*Dames seules*' nor '*Fumeurs;*' but if it must be one or the other, certainly '*Fumeurs.*'"

I am growing nervous, when I see the footman, who is a little ahead of us, standing with an open carriage-door in his hand, and signing to us to make haste. Ah! it is all right! it always comes right when one does not fuss oneself.

"Plenty of room here, 'm; only two gentlemen."

I put my foot on the high step and climb in. Rather uncivil of the two gentlemen!—neither of them offers to help me; but they are not looking this way, I suppose.

"Mind the dressing-case!" I cry nervously, as I stretch out my hand to help the maid Watson up. The man pushes her from behind; in she comes—dressing-case, clock, and all. Here we are for the night!

I am so busy and amused looking out of the window, seeing the different parties bidding their friends good-by, and watching with indignation the barbaric and malicious manner in which the porters hurl the luckless luggage about, that we have steamed out of the station and are fairly off for Paris before I have the curiosity to glance at my fellow-passengers. Well! when I do take a look at them, I do not make much of it. Watson and I occupy the two seats by one window, facing one another; our fellow-travelers have not taken the two other window-seats; they occupy the middle ones, next us. They are both reading, behind newspapers. Well! we shall not get much amusement out of them. I give them up as a bad job. Ah! if I could have had my wish, and had the laughing young man and the pretty young couple for company, the night would not, perhaps, have seemed so long. However, I should have been mortified for them to have seen how green I looked when the dawn came; and as to these *commisvoyageurs*, I do not care if I look as green as grass in their eyes. Thus all no doubt is for the best; and, at all events, it is a good trite copy-book maxim to say so. So I forget all about them, fix my eyes on the landscape racing by, and fall into a variety of thoughts. "Will my husband really get up in time to come and meet me at the station to-morrow morning?" He does so cordially hate getting up. My only chance is his not having gone to bed at all. How will he be looking? I have not seen him for four months. Will he have succeeded in curbing his tendency to fat, during his Norway fishing? Probably not. Fishing, on the contrary, is rather a *fat-making* occupation; sluggish and sedentary. Shall we have a pleasant party at the house we are going to, for shooting? To whom in Paris shall I go for my gown? Worth? No, Worth is beyond me. There I leave the future, and go back into past enjoyments: excursions to Lausmere; trips down the lake to Chilton; a hundred and one pleasantnesses. The time slips by; the afternoon is drawing toward evening; a beginning of dusk is coming over the landscape.

I look round. Good heavens! what can those men find so interesting in the papers? I thought them hideously dull, when I looked over them this morning; and yet they are still persistently reading. What can they have got hold of? I cannot well see what the man beside me has; his *vis-à-vis* is buried in an English *Times*. Just as I am thinking about him he puts down his paper and I see his face. Nothing very remarkable; a long black beard, and a hat tilted somewhat low over his forehead. I turn away my eyes hastily, for fear of being caught inquisitively scanning; but still out of their corners I see that he has taken a little bottle out of his traveling-bag, has poured some of its contents into a glass, and is putting it to his lips. It appears as if—and, at the time it happens, I have no manner of doubt that he is drinking. Then I feel that he is addressing me. I look up and toward him; he is holding out the vial to me, and saying:

"May I take the liberty of offering Madame some?"

"No, thank you, Monsieur," I answer, shaking my head hastily and speaking rather abruptly. There is nothing I dislike more than being offered strange eatables or drinkables in a train, or a strange hymn-book in church.

He smiles politely, and then adds,

"Perhaps the other lady might be persuaded to take a little?"

"No, thank you, Sir, I'm much obliged to you," replies Watson angrily, in almost as ungrateful a tone as mine.

Again he smiles, bows, and reburies himself in his newspaper. The thread of my thoughts is broken; I feel an odd curiosity as to the nature of the contents of that bottle. Certainly it is not sherry, or spirit of any kind, for it has diffused no odor through the carriage. All this time the man beside me has said and done nothing. I wish he would move, or speak, or do something. I peep covertly at him. Well, at all events, he is well defended against the night chill. What a voluminous cloak he is wrapped in; how entirely it shrouds his figure!—trimmed with *fur* too! Why it might be January instead of September. I do not know why, but that cloak makes me feel rather uncomfortable. I wish they would both move to the window, instead of sitting next us! Bah! am *I* setting up to be a timid dove? I who rather pique myself on my bravery—on my indifference to tramps, bulls, ghosts? The clock has been deposited with the umbrellas, parasols, spare shawls, rugs, &c., in the netting above Watson's head. The dressing-case—a very large and heavy one—is sitting on her lap. I lean forward and say to her:

"That box must rest very heavily on your knee, and I want a footstool—I should be more comfortable if I had one—let me put my feet on it."

I have an idea that somehow my sapphires will be safer if I have, them where I can always feel that they are *there*. We make the desired change in our arrangements. Yes, both my feet are on it.

The landscape outside is darkening quickly now; our dim lamp is beginning to assert its importance. Still the men read. I feel a sensation of irritation. What can they mean by it? It is utterly impossible that they can decipher the small print of the *Times* by this feeble, shaky glimmer.

As I am so thinking, the one who had before spoken lays down his paper, folds it up and deposits it on the seat beside him. Then, drawing his little bottle out of his bag a second time, drinks, or seems to drink, from it. Then he again turns to me:

"Madame will pardon me; but if Madame could be induced to try a little of this; it is a cordial of a most refreshing and invigorating description; and if she will have the amiability to allow me to say so, Madame looks faint."

What can he mean by his urgency? Is it pure politeness? I wish it were not growing so dark. These thoughts run through my head as I hesitate for an instant what answer to make. Then an idea occurs to me, and I manufacture a civil smile and say: "Thank you very much, Monsieur, I am a little faint, as you observe. I think I will avail myself of your obliging offer." So saying, I take the glass and touch it with my lips. I give you my word of honor that I do not think I did more; I did not mean to swallow a drop, but I suppose I must have done. He smiles with a gratified air.

"The other lady will now, perhaps, follow your example?"

By this time I am beginning to feel thoroughly uncomfortable; *why*, I should be puzzled to explain. What *is* this cordial that he is so eager to urge upon us? Though determined not to subject *myself* to its influence, I *must* see its effects upon another person. Rather brutal of me, perhaps; rather in the spirit of the anatomist, who, in the interest of science, tortures live dogs and cats; but I am telling you *facts*—not what I ought to have done, but what I *did*. I make a sign to Watson to drink some. She obeys, nothing loath. She has been working hard all day, packing and getting under way, and she is tired. There is no feigning about her! She has emptied the glass. Now to see what comes of it—what happens to my live dog! The bottle is replaced in the bag; still we are racing on, racing on, past the hills and fields and villages. How indistinct they are all growing! I turn back from the contemplation of the outside view to the inside one. Why, the woman is asleep already!—her chin buried in her chest, her mouth half open, looking exceedingly imbecile and very plain, as most people, when asleep out of bed, do look. A nice invigorating potion, indeed! I wish to heaven that I had gone *aux fumeurs*, or even with that cavalcade of nursery-maids and unwholesome-looking babies, *aux dames seules*, next door. At all events, I am not at all sleepy myself—that is a blessing. I shall see what happens. Yes, by the by, I must see what he meant to happen; I must affect to fall asleep too. I close my eyes, and gradually sinking my chin on my chest, try to droop my jaws and hang my cheeks, with a semblance of *bonâ fide* slumber. Apparently I succeed pretty well. After the lapse of some minutes I distinctly feel two hands very cautiously and carefully lifting and removing my feet from the dressing-box.

A cold chill creeps over me, and then the blood rushes to my head and ears. What am I to do? what am I to do? I have always thought the better of myself ever since for it; but, strange to say, I keep my presence of mind. Still affecting to sleep, I give a sort of kick, and instantly the hands are withdrawn and all is perfectly quiet again. I now feign to wake gradually, with a yawn and a stretch; and on moving about my feet a little, find that, despite my kick, they have been too clever for me, and have dexterously removed my box and substituted another. The way in which I make this pleasant discovery is, that whereas mine was perfectly flat at the top, on the surface of the object that is now beneath my feet there is some sort of excrescence—a handle of some sort or other. There is no denying it—brave I may be—I may laugh at people for running from bulls, for disliking to sleep in a room by themselves for fear of ghosts, for hurrying past tramps, but now I am most thoroughly frightened. I look cautiously, in a sideway manner, at the man beside me. How very still he is! Were they his hands, or the hands of the man opposite him? I take a fuller look than I have yet ventured to do, turning slightly round for the purpose. He is still reading, or at least still holding the paper, for the reading must be a farce. I look at his hands; they are in precisely the same position as they were when I affected to go to sleep, although the *pose* of the rest of his body is slightly altered. Suddenly I turn extremely cold, for it has dawned on me that they are not real hands—they are certainly false ones. Yes, though the carriage is shaking very much with our rapid motion, and the light is shaking too, yet there is no mistake. I look indeed more closely, so as to be quite sure. The one nearest me is ungloved, the other gloved. I look at the nearest one. Yes, it is of an opaque waxen whiteness. I can plainly see the rouge put under the finger-nails to represent the coloring of life. I try to give one glance at his face. The paper still partially hides it, and as he is leaning his head back against the cushion, where the light hardly penetrates, I am completely baffled in my efforts.

Great heavens! What is going to happen to me? what shall I do? how much of him is real? where are his real hands? what is going on under that awful cloak? The fur border touches me as I sit by him. I draw convulsively and shrinkingly away, and try to squeeze myself up as close as possible to the window. But alas! to what good? How absolutely and utterly powerless I am! How entirely at their mercy! And there is Watson still sleeping swinishly—breathing heavily, opposite me. Shall I try to wake her? But to what end? She being under the influence of that vile drug, my efforts will certainly be useless, and will probably arouse the man to employ violence against me. Sooner or later in the course of the night I suppose they are pretty sure to murder me, but I had rather that it should be later than sooner.

While I think these things, I am lying back quite still, for, as I philosophically reflect, not all the screaming in the world will help me; if I had twenty-lung power I could not drown the rush of an express train. Oh, if my dear boy were but here—my husband I mean—fat or lean, how thankful I should be to see him! Oh, that cloak, and those horrid waxy hands! Of course—I see it now—they remained stuck out, while the man's red ones were fumbling about my feet. In the midst of my agony of fright a thought of Mme. Tussaud flashes ludicrously across me. Then they begin to talk of me. It is plain that they are not taken in by my feint of sleep; they speak in a clear loud voice, evidently for my benefit. One of them begins by saying, "What a good-looking woman she is! Evidently in her *première jeunesse* too"—reader, I struck thirty last May—"and also there can be no doubt as to her being of exalted rank—a duchess, probably." (A dead duchess by morning, think I grimly.) They go on to say how odd it is that people in my class of life never travel with their own jewels, but always with paste ones, the real ones being, meanwhile, deposited at the banker's. My poor, poor sapphires! good by, a long good by to you. But indeed I will willingly compound for the loss of you and the rest of my ornaments, will go bare-necked and bare-armed, or clad in Salviati beads for the rest of my life, so that I do but attain the next stopping place alive.

As I am so thinking one of the men looks, or I imagine that he looks, rather curiously toward me. In a paroxysm of fear lest they should read on my face the signs of the agony of terror I am enduring, I throw my pocket-handkerchief—a very fine cambric one—over my face.

And now, oh reader! I am going to tell you something which I am sure you will not believe; I can hardly believe it myself; but, as I so lie, despite the tumult of my mind—despite the chilly terror which seems to be numbing my feelings—in the midst of it all a drowsiness keeps stealing over me. I am now convinced either that vile potion must have been of extraordinary strength, or that I, through the shaking of the carriage or the unsteadiness of my hand, carried more to my mouth and swallowed more—I did not mean to swallow any—than I intended, for—you will hardly credit it, but—I *fell asleep!*

* * * * * * *

When I awake—awake with a bewildered mixed sense of having been a long time asleep—of not knowing where I am—and of having some great dread and horror on my mind—awake and look round, the dawn is breaking. I shiver, with the chilly sensation that the coming of even a warm day brings, and look round, still half unconsciously, in a misty way. But what has happened? How empty the carriage is! The dressing-case is gone! the clock is gone! the man who sat nearly opposite me is gone! *Watson is gone!* But the man in the cloak and the wax hands still sits beside me; still the hands are holding the paper; still the fur is touching me. Good God! I am tête-à-tête with him! A feeling of the most appalling desolation and despair comes over me—vanquishes me utterly. I clasp my hands together frantically, and, still looking at the dim form beside me, groan out, "Well! I did not think that Watson would have forsaken me!" Instantly a sort of movement and shiver runs through the figure; the newspaper drops from the hands, which, however, continue to be still held out in the same position, as if still grasping it; and behind the newspaper I see, by the dim morning light and the dim lamp gleams, that there is no real face, but a mask. A sort of choked sound is coming from behind the mask. Shivers of cold fear are running over me. Never to this day shall I know what gave me the desparing courage to do it, but before I know what I am doing, I find myself tearing at at the cloak—tearing away the mask, tearing away the hands. It would be better to find *anything* underneath—satan himself, a horrible dead body, anything, sooner than submit any longer to this hideous mystery. And I am rewarded. When the cloak lies at the bottom of the carriage, when the mask, and the false hands and false feet—there are false feet, too—are also cast away, in different directions, what do you think I find underneath?

Watson! Yes: it appears that while I slept—I feel sure that they must have rubbed some more of the drug on my lips while I was unconscious, or I never could have slept so heavily or so long—they dressed up Watson in the mask, feet, hands, and cloak; set the hat on her head, gagged her, and placed her beside me in the attitude occupied by the man. They had then, at the next station, got out, taking with them dressing-case and clock, and had made off in all security. When I arrive in Paris, you will not be surprised to hear that it does not once occur to me whether I am looking green or no.

And this is the true history of my night journey to Paris! You will be glad, I dare say, to hear that I ultimately recovered my sapphires, and a good many of my other ornaments. The police being promptly set on, the robbers were, after much trouble and time, at length secured; and it turned out that the man in the cloak was an ex-valet of my husband's, who was acquainted with my bad habit of traveling in company with my trinkets—a habit which I have since seen fit to abandon.

What I have written is literally true, though it did not happen to myself.

Pere la Chaise.—Upon entering Père la Chaise by the grand entrance one finds oneself in an immense alley some 500 yards long, with foot-paths on both sides, and with a hearse, road in the middle. The black-liveried porter consults an enormous folio ledger when one asks him where is situated any particular grave. He gives one the number of the tomb, and with it the name of the *street* in which it stands, for this huge metropolis has its streets as well as living towns, and, for the matter of that, it has its cottages and its mansions, its hovels for the poor and its marble dwellings for the rich, its poor six-feet graves, with no stones to mark them, and its grand vaults, with armorial sculptures, where sleep together families of earls, of dukes, of prelates, and its ministers. These vaults, for the most part, border the grand alley, and, as one walks up it with the crowds on the 2d of November, one can see opened, one after another, all those chill dwellings in which are interred some of the finest names in France—the Larochefoucaulds, the Mouchys, the Talleyrands, the La Tremoilles, the Luxembourgs, and the Choiseuls. All their vaults are surmounted by little chapels, into which one can look through the bars of the iron gates, and which contain, in some cases, very precious works of art—vases, statues, and miniature altars. In some a light is kept perpetually burning day and night, and in some a bouquet is laid regularly every morning, no matter what season. There is a very high and noble duchess of the Faubourg St. Germain, who was married in 1829 to an officer of the Royal Guards, of whom she was passionately fond. She lost him the following year in the Revolution of July, and from that time, till she died in 1868, came every day, without omitting a single one, and laid a bunch of fresh flowers upon his vault. But it is not the tombs of the nobility that chiefly occupy the casual visitor at Père la Chaise. First, one looks for the graves of Eloisa and Abelard, whose remains were presented to this cemetery by M. Alexandre Lenoir, who had preserved them during the Revolution. After that, there is the tomb of Molière, with its simple, eloquent, and proud epitaph—"Molière"—nothing else; the grave of La Fontaine; that of Tallien, the famous actor; of Benjamin Constant, Manuel and Gen. Foy—the three great Liberal members of the House of Deputies under the Restoration; and then come the monuments of the illustrious captains of the First Empire—Masséna, the "darling of victory;" Serrurier, Kellerman, Ney, the favorite of the great Emperor, and the servant who paid his loyalty to his master most dearly; Jourdan, and the illustrious Lafayette. Among the philosophers and artists, we see St. Simon, the socialist, who committed suicide in despair at seeing his wild theories take so little root in the public mind; Volney; Chappe, the inventor of telegraphs; Louis David, the painter who, during the Reign of Terror, planted his easel three days successively on the scaffold to copy the dying looks of the victims; Gretry; Mehul, the composer; Delille, the translator of Milton; Alfred de Musset, the imitator of Byron, and Balzac, the great novelist, whose name is almost worshiped in France at the present moment. The tombs of these great men are almost all of them very simple, and the epitaphs have a conciseness which we should do well to imitate in England for the sepulchres of our celebrities.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Spiritualism.—In the first place, if there is anything in spiritualism, nothing could be easier than to demonstrate its truth. Why do we believe, it is asked, in the revelations of the electric telegraph? Because we submit them to crucial experiments every day and every hour of the day. Why don't we believe in the revelations of mediums? Because they always evade a crucial experiment. Take a simple case. President Lincoln's assassination was known throughout America within an hour or two after it had happened. Subsequent evidence of course confirmed the truth of the report. If a spiritualist had announced the event in England before it had come to us by any ordinary means (the submarine telegraph was not then laid down) we should have been convinced instantaneously that spiritualists possessed some mysterious power. If, in fact, they possess the means of knowing what is happening at distant times and places, they can place the reality of their claims beyond all conceivable cavil. They can prove their power fifty times a day. But any one proof would be sufficient. If a single revelation were made such as that of Lincoln's assassination, it would be enough. Why has no such proof ever been given? For the simple reason that the power does not exist. All the alleged wonders of this kind depend upon what A said to B, and what B repeated to C, and so on. If a single witness has lied or made a mistake, they are valueless. A man claims a power of communicating with disembodied spirits; if he has it, opportunities for demonstrating it in the most public manner are open to him every day and all day long; and yet it is never done. And for this reason we recommend ordinary inquirers to wait. If the alleged power exists, it will prove itself. If it does not, they had better not waste time in examining into it. Mr. Home, indeed, suggests a reply, and a wonderful reply it is. The spirits, it seems, are capricious. It may be so, but a philosopher is bound to accept the simplest explanation consistent with the facts. Perhaps, when a watch is missing from my pocket and is transferred to that of a notorious thief by no visible agency, a spirit may have done the trick; but it is safer to assume that the thief managed to do it without my seeing it. The same argument applies to Mr. Home's spirits. So long as their caprice leads them always to shrink from a crucial test, it is simpler to assume that they don't exist. Give us a phenomenon otherwise insoluble, and we will accept your explanation; but so long as you give nothing which may not be explained by assuming a certain quantity of roguery, imbecility, or, it may be, morbid action of the brain, we shall not go out of our way to assume the existence of spirits. The spiritualists prove a great deal too much; if a tenth part of what they say is true, they have the means of publicly demonstrating their supernatural powers. They never do. What is the obvious inference? If it were declared that the heir to an estate who had been lost really existed; if he might recover his property by simply showing himself in Westminster Hall; if he obstinately refused to come, but offered to produce a number of affidavits from people who had met him in dark rooms, or talked to him for a minute in his attorney's office, what should we think of him?—*The Saturday Review.*

Brantome.—Pierre de Bourdeille, Abbé et Seigneur de Brantôme, was born, in all probability, in 1540. The biographical dictionaries, and writers of similar notices, copying each other, state that he was born in 1527, thus making him eighty-seven at the time of his death on July 5, 1614. But the comparison of several circumstances, which he mentions of himself in various parts of his works, with other facts, the dates of which are known with certainty, show this to be impossible, and indicate the year 1540 as that of his birth with a near approach to certainty. He was thus seventy-four when he died. Francis I. was King of France when he was born. He lived through the reigns of Henry II., (1547-1558,) Francis II., (1559,) Charles IX., (1560-1573,) Henry III., (1574-1588,) Henry IV., (1589-1609,) and died in the fifth year of Louis XIII. There is no more interesting period of modern history. Other epochs in the lives of the nations of modern Europe may have been more pregnant with events and changes exercising a wider influence over their future course and destinies. But none is equal to it in picturesque variety, and in that abounding movement and adventurousness (if the word may be allowed) which resulted from the stirring up of society from its profoundest depths by the advent and spread of new ideas and modes of thought. And the charm and the value of Brantôme's books is that they paint this age for the reader—"the very form and the pressure of the time"—as no other writer has done it. Brantôme may be said to have belonged to both the great professions, which mainly gave to that time its "form and pressure"—the Church and the sword. The family of Bourdeille is one of the most ancient and most illustrious of Périgord. Writing, some time since, in these pages, of another notability of the same province—Michel de Montaigne—the author pointed to the remarkable manifestation in the old essayist of the special recognized characteristics of the Gascon race. Montaigne was said to be a Gascon of the Gascons. And now we have another Gascon, who no less notably illustrates the popular theory of the Gascon character, and confirms the truth of the accepted dicta on the subject. Yet two more different men than Montaigne and Brantôme never lived; and it would be a monstrous injustice to the former to suggest for a moment that they belonged to the same category of human beings in any other respect than their common Gasconism. But Brantôme was also undoubtedly a Gascon of the Gascons. And the reader will mark, in the sequel, not without curiosity, the working of the same specialty of temperament in a very different character. The young Pierre de Bourdeille, at a very early age, before he had yet become Abbé de Brantôme, lived as page to Marguerite de Valois, Queen of Navarre. And, it may be, that what he saw and heard in her court, gave that tinge of a love of literature to his mind, which showed itself, after many years, in leading him to turn author in his old age. It is probable enough also that he may then have been imbued with the first lessons of that morality which is so conspicuous a feature in his character as he himself has painted it for us. For although Margaret patronized learning and learned men, and especially received with marked favor the professors of the then newly-reformed faith—so much so as to have herself labored under grave suspicion of heresy—yet her life and the manner of it was about as far as it well could be from any savor of the austerity which characterized at least the professions of the reformers. After the death of his patroness the ex-page went to pursue his studies at Paris. He did not, however, finish the university course there, but was removed for the completion of it to Poitiers, about the year 1555. Brantôme's life, in a word, was alternately that of a courtier in the courts of some of the most worthless sovereigns who ever disgraced a throne, and that of a military adventurer in various lands, till, having taken offense at being disappointed in obtaining a favor from Henry III., he threw up his position of gentleman of the chamber, and was on the point of joining the rebel league, when he was saved from so rash a step by a bad fall from his horse, the consequences of which kept him confined to his bed for the next four years. From that time forward to his death, he lived in retirement on his estate, occupying himself in managing the affairs of his sister-in-law, the widow of his eldest brother, (one main part of such management consisting in keeping pretenders to the widow's hand at a distance, and preventing her from marrying again,) and in writing the books which have made his name celebrated.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Ornament in Dress.—Probably nothing that is not useful is in any high sense beautiful. At least it will be almost universally seen in the matter of dress that where an effect is bad it is an artificial or false effect, and vice versa. A trimming that has no raison d'être is generally ungraceful. A pendent jewel simply sewn to a foundation where it neither holds up nor clasps together any part of the dress, usually looks superfluous, as it is. Above all, bows (which are literally nothing but strings tied together) stuck about when there is no possibility of their fastening two parts, almost always appear ridiculous; when needed for a mere ornament, a rosette should be used, which pretends to be nothing else. In the making of dresses, lines ending nowhere, and nohow, are often apparent, and never fail to annoy the eye. The outlines of bonnets are conspicuous instances of this mistake. There is no art instinct, and but little of the picturesque element, in a nation who are indifferent to these things, and whose eye does not instinctively demand a meaning and a token in everything. In architecture do we not immediately detect and condemn a pillar that, resting on nothing, appears to support a heavy mass of masonry; an arch that is gummed against and not built into a wall, unsupported, and, therefore, in an impossible position; or a balcony that has neither base nor motive, unsupported and supporting nothing? And these things are not seldom seen on the fronts of our more decorative buildings, where the ignorant architect, knowing the whole thing to be a sham, the balconies of plaster, the carvings cement, the lintels fictitious, the pillars hollow, forgets that the forms he borrows were meant for use, and not merely for show. Mr. Ruskin has preached to us the motive of all good art; Sir Charles Eastlake and others have taught us the practical dangers of debased art, and we may at once see how principles that are bad in one place are also bad in another. The uncultured dress-maker, only longing for novelty, invents forms of attire that would be impossible were dress less utterly artificial than it is, and this is half the cause of our universal ill-dressing. No fashion or form can leave the mind without a jar that is not where it is because indispensable there. Whether it occur in a house or in a gown, the principle must be the same. One of the reasons why peasants, fishwives, and such folk look picturesque and beautiful even in their rags, whatever be the mixture of color or arrangement of form—so much more beautiful than fashionable people look, even when they try to imitate the fishwife—is, I think, the motive apparent in everything they wear. The bright kerchief that covers the peasant's shoulders is so much better than a bodice trimmed in the form of a kerchief. The outer dress that really covers an under-dress fully and fairly is so much more satisfactory than one which only pretends to do so, and betrays its own deceit at the elbows, or the wrists, or behind, or in some other unexpected place. Anything that looks useful and is artificial is bad, and the more obviously artificial a thing is, the worse it must always be. A hood that is at once seen to be incapable of going over the head; something that looks like a tunic in one place, yet in another is seen to have no lawful habitation, nor a name; a false apron, a festoon that looks as though it had fallen accidentally upon the skirt, when by no possible means except glue or irrelevant pins could it stay there; a veil that you at once perceive is never meant to descend over the face, but is tacked to the top of the head in an exasperating manner; heavy lappets, that instead of being the natural termination of something else, hang meaningless and mutilated; slashes that are sewn upon the sleeve instead of breaking through it; and other things of the same kind;—they leave the eye unsatisfied, discontented, often disgusted.—*Saint Pauls.*

The Two Great Parties in France.—The chief difficulty with which France has to contend in the construction and consolidation of her Government, is obviously the extreme and heterogeneous character of the political principles professed by the two great parties into which she is mainly divided. This is the fatal danger that besets her; this is the curse which has weighed upon her since her first plunge into revolution. These two vast sections of the French people are, moreover, the exponents of religious sentiments tending in diametrically opposite directions; the one, in nearly its entirety, being bigotedly superstitious, and, for the most part, submitting its political as well as its religious course to priestly guidance; the mass of the other being free-thinkers in the most latitudinarian sense—Voltairians, with an especial leaning toward their master's injunction, "*Ecrasez l'infâme*" (the Catholic Church.) Then, again, emphatically as these formidable masses differ from one another in their political and religious principles, locally they are yet more obviously separated—the one being broadly represented by the urban, the other by the rural population. Confronted by such elements of opposition the numerically insignificant party of moderation is apparently powerless. Nor does either town or country present many traces of consistent cohesion. Enthusiastically, nay, fanatically wedded to certain social and political dogmas, neither of them can be said to possess any clearly-defined dominant principle from which, as from a luminous centre, there might emanate rays of light rendering intelligible the details of a compact and determinate policy. Neither party can boast of accredited leaders—of men endowed with the genius of statesmen, or even with exceptional political reputation or experience. Ignorance overshadows—it may be with somewhat unequal density, yet with equally disastrous consequences—the mass of each party, and petrifies its obstinacy. In the great centres of population we perceive crude, transcendental theories, which, while containing much that for benevolent and philanthropic intention, for elevation and purity of aim, may claim respect, are contaminated by association with projects based on destructive and unbridled passions. In the convictions and tendencies presented by the scattered population of the country, we perceive much that is admirably conservative united to ignorance based on the worst forms of bigotry and superstition, and, therefore, of the most inveterate and obstinate character. The higher elements in the principles of each party are, no doubt, admirable, and might, by judicious culture and careful handling, effect the salvation of France; but they are kept asunder and rendered hostile by the admixture of wild Utopias and fiery passions, and the obstinacy of stolid ignorant prejudices, both religious and political.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Atmosphere of the Southern Hemisphere.—It has long ago been demonstrated by meteorologic observations, taken both at sea and on land, that there is very much less atmosphere in the Southern Hemisphere than in the Northern, and for a long time physicists were at a loss to account for the difference. It has been, however, very satisfactorily explained by the eminent American mathematician, Ferrel, in his work on the *Motions of Fluids and Solids, Relative to the Earth's Surface*, where he proves at length, and states in detail (p. 39:) "As there is much more land, with higher mountain-ranges, in the Northern Hemisphere than in the Southern, the resistances are greater, and, consequently, the eastward motion of the air, upon which the deflecting force depends, is much less; and the consequence is, that the more rapid motions of the Southern Hemisphere cause a greater depression there, and a greater part of the atmosphere to be thrown into the Northern Hemisphere." It is, doubtless, to this tendency of the Southern Hemisphere to throw off much of its atmosphere north of the equator that we may attribute in part the superior force and power of the south-east trades, and their well-known ability to battle with the north-east trades, and drive them from their own territory, at least all Summer, and even in Winter, as far back across the line as 3° or 4° north latitude. Mr. Ferrel, speaking of the principle just enunciated, well says: "This also accounts for the mean position of the equatorial calm-belt being, in general, a little north of the equator. But in the Pacific Ocean, where there is nearly as much water north of the equator as south, (and the resistances are usually equal,) its position nearly coincides with the equator." In other words, just as a bucket full of water set to revolving on a perpendicular axis would show a depression in the centre, and the fluid be thrown from all sides of its rim, the Southern Hemisphere throws its water and its atmosphere into the Northern Hemisphere, all along the equator.—*The Popular Science Monthly.*

The Emperor of China's Wives.—At all the great religious festivals in the year the Empress, attended by bevies of her inferior rivals, plays a prominent part. She holds levées, at which the court ladies attend, and pays visits to the wives of the chief officers of State. On the death of a minister she either goes herself to condole with the widow, or sends one of the three junior wives of the first rank to represent her. She exercises jurisdiction over the Imperial concubines, and examines with care the work done by them in the year. On all State occasions, when the Empress is unable to be present, the three senior wives act as her deputies, and on her decease they play the part of chief mourners. To the lot of the wives of the second rank falls the duty of instructing the nine troops, into which the twenty-seven wives of the third rank, and the eighty-one concubines are divided, in the virtues, language, deportment, and work, which are fitting for them. They attend on the Empress at all State funerals, and add loud wailings to her lamentations. They superintend the female servants of the palace, and they prepare the objects to be offered at the great sacrifices. In each and all of these various services the concubines play inferior parts. Their special duty is to assist the wives of the third rank in managing the servants and in preparing for the religious services. Some of them also help the thirty-two eunuch tailors to make the clothes of the court, and others find employment in similar company as dressers to the Empress and junior wives. These, and the numerous other duties expected of them, are quite enough, if faithfully performed, to keep the hundred and twenty-one pairs of little hands busily engaged. The "Rituals" declare that there shall be no drones within the palace, and let us hope that her Majesty Ah-lu-te and her hundred and twenty rivals, who are now assembled round the boy-Emperor, will prove themselves as diligent as are said to have been the model ladies of days gone by. If to the performance of his public functions we add the duty of his becoming acquainted with all these fair daughters of Han, it is plainly impossible that the Emperor can pass his days in idleness; and down to the minutest detail the "Rituals" prescribe the part he is to play in all and every capacity, whether as king upon his throne, as priest before the altar, or as paterfamilias in the midst of his domestic joys. And this illustrates the peculiar position which the Emperor of China occupies among the monarchs of the East. As a temporal sovereign he is obeyed, and as a spiritual ruler he is worshiped. In his double claim to supremacy he somewhat resembles the Kings of Hebrew history, and finds his approximate counterpart in modern times in the Pope of Rome. The sacredness of his person throws a religious halo around every action of his life. His meals are so arranged as to symbolize sacrificial feasts. When he partakes of vegetables he is invited to reflect on the work of the Chinese Adam; and when he tastes the six kinds of grain, his thoughts are carried back to the first turner of the sod. Soft music is played to encourage his appetite, and the dishes are removed from table to the tune of fifes and drums. The maxim that "the King can do no wrong," takes rather the form in China of "whatever the King does is holy, righteous, and pure," and hence many of the Imperial doings, which would be frowned at in Europe, receive in China the sacred sanction of religion. To this circumstance we owe it that in the "Rituals" we find so many details of the private life of the Emperor and of the ladies of the palace. We learn that in every fifteen days the Emperor receives visits from representatives of each rank of wife and concubine. On each of the first nine days of the month one of nine concubines selected from the eighty-one pay their respects to him; on the next three succeeding days three of the wives of the third rank have that honor; then follows one of the second rank; then one of each of the two superior grades; and at every full moon the Empress, and she alone is his companion. During the last half of the month the order of visits is reversed, and in this way, in the course of about four months, the Emperor enjoys the society of every lady of his harem.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Republicanism in France.—The whirl of political and social events has for the moment thrown into favorable prominence the chances of a Conservative Republic. Whether republicanism under any form be practicable to a people so deficient in self-control as the French, is a question surrounded by grave doubts. It is, nevertheless, a question which, for the future stability of France, it were well to solve. No former conjuncture of events has afforded the Republic adequate facilities for rendering itself permanent. At present, extreme parties are weakened; prejudices, not active resistances, are now the most formidable hindrances to the triumph of the Republic. Disembarrassed from those arch-enemies to moderation, the Red Republic and the Empire, and depressed by defeat and civil war, the mind of the people is just now in a state peculiarly propitious for acquiescence in reasonable and temperate counsels. What France needs is the guidance of a statesman pre-eminently endowed with a spirit of impartiality and conciliation—a statesman not only free from political prejudices, but capable of placing a judicious restraint upon his political preferences. Can it be said that M. Thiers is thus endowed? No doubt he is a writer and an orator of eminent ability. His patriotism is unquestionable, often, indeed, passing into exaggeration, and unwittingly taking courses detrimental both to the glory and interests of France. But throughout his long and checkered public career, can M. Thiers be said to have displayed any of the distinctive attributes of a great statesman? He is great as a politician of compromises. With no wide views of political philanthropy, he chiefly rivets his gaze upon France, while the whole scope and tendency of his political aims are essentially practical. These are the broad political characteristics of the man to whom France has mainly confided the task of building up a habitable and durable political edifice. In glancing at her past history, it must be admitted that she has often confided her destiny to far less commendable keeping; and surely under existing circumstances the qualifications which M. Thiers displays are as reassuring, and probably as useful, as the higher and more brilliant qualities of a great statesman. But then occurs the question—Will the National Assembly so modify and tone its opinions that harmonious co-operation may become possible between itself and the Chief of the State? If the parties into which it is divided were agreed upon any fundamental principle as a starting-point whereon it were possible to construct a system impartially embodying, with more or less amplitude, the cherished principles of all, a prospect of some permanent issue might be anticipated. But this is not the case. The Assembly is divided into parties professing principles and aims that are radically irreconcilable; Republicans split into numerous sections, each tenacious of its own peculiar conceptions of republicanism—Legitimists, Orleanists, and Imperialists. It is true there exists another party presenting credentials rightfully entitling it to possess an overwhelming majority in the Chamber, but which on the contrary is, in number, utterly insignificant—the party of France. To their country in a state of political convulsion, French politicians rarely vouchsafe a thought unassociated with the all-absorbing intent to impose upon her the yoke of a party or a dynasty. What hope can there be that such an Assembly, composed almost exclusively of politically bigoted, selfish, and warring factions, will ever cordially aid the President of the Republic in the elaboration and enactment of a moderate and conciliatory scheme of government? Truly but a forlorn hope!—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Influence of the Gulf Stream on Storms.—It is an observation, as old as Aristotle, that the storms of the middle latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere advance from west to east. This is obviously partly due to the fact that the winds on their eastern sides are southerly, that they come from the equatorial regions, and hence are highly charged with aqueous vapor. This vapor is absolutely essential to the sustenance of the storm. Moreover, the law of storms requires that the southerly winds should enter the storm-vortex on the eastern side, and as this is the side on which the greatest quantity of vapor is found, and the side of greatest condensation, of the greatest evolution of latent heat, hence of the greatest aerial rarefaction and barometric fall, to this side the heavier air from the west will push as into a great hollow. Thus do we actually find that all storms, formed west of the Gulf Stream, are actually propagated toward it. It may be argued from the above facts that the anti-trade winds are thus maintained by storms incessantly making the circuit of the globe within the temperate zone. But in reality, instead of being the effect of storm influence, the anti-trades are originated by independent solar agency, as are the trades, and they are potential and causal in producing the eastward progression of all cyclones. It must be conceded that the pressure of vast aerial currents does serve to force the meteor along with them as the river eddy is carried down stream with the water current; otherwise it is impossible to explain the westward progression of tropical hurricane. While yet in the band of easterly trade winds the storm will invariably work its way or be propagated toward *the most humid region*, unless mechanically borne in another direction by the great atmospheric current in which it is often imbedded as an eddy in a river. The cyclone tracks over all the oceans lie in the central bands of the great ocean currents of high temperature and great evaporation, and the band of cyclonic violence is often beautifully coterminous with the sharply-marked edge of the Gulf Stream. Thus in the Pacific, the Loochoo Islands lie just in the path of the Kuro Siwo, the great Pacific Gulf Stream of the Japanese, and are visited by the most fearful typhoons; but the Bonin Islands, in the same parallel, but on the extreme margin of the Kuro Siwo, have very mild and moderate storms. "If a storm commences anywhere in the vicinity of the Gulf Stream, it naturally tends toward that stream, because," as Loomis says, "here is the greatest amount of vapor to be precipitated, and, when a storm has once encountered the Gulf Stream, it continues to follow that stream in its progress eastward." Vessels and Japanese junks, dismasted in gales off the Asiatic coast, have been drifted for many days in the current of the Kuro Siwo to the coast of California, just as West India beans, cocoa-nuts, and vegetables, have been drifted to Iceland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, on the extension of the Gulf Stream. According to all meteorological observations of the tracks of storms, we are warranted in believing that cyclones and hurricanes do, as a matter of fact and of atmospheric law, run on the hot currents of the sea as naturally as the water-course clings to its bed. Practical seamen, though unable to explain the fact, are always on the lookout for these furious gales when sailing on the axial lines of the Gulf Stream, on the hot Mozambique current, (the Gulf Stream of the Indian Ocean,) and on the dark superheated waters of the Kuro Siwo of the Pacific.—*The Popular Science Monthly.*

Misuse of Words.—And I must protest, in likewise, against a misuse of the words hero, heroism, heroic, which is becoming too common, namely, applying them to mere courage. We have borrowed the misuse, I believe, as we have more than one beside, from the French Press. I trust that we shall neither accept it, nor the temper which inspires it. It may be convenient for those who flatter their nation, and especially the military part of it, into a ruinous self-conceit, to frame some such syllogism as this—"Courage is heroism; every Frenchman is naturally courageous; therefore every Frenchman is a hero." But we, who have been trained at once in a sounder school of morals, and in a greater respect for facts, and for language as the expression of facts, shall be careful, I hope, not to trifle thus with that potent and awful engine—human speech. We shall eschew likewise, I hope, a like abuse of the word moral, which has crept from the French Press now and then, not only into our own Press, but into the writings of some of our military men, who, as Englishmen, should have known better. We were told again and again, during the late war, that the moral effect of such a success had been great; that the *morale* of the troops was excellent; or again, that the *morale* of the troops had suffered, or even that they were somewhat demoralized. But when one came to test what was really meant by these fine words, one discovered that morals had nothing to do with the facts which they expressed; that the troops were in the one case actuated simply by the animal passion of hope, in the other simply by the animal passion of fear. This abuse of the word moral has crossed, I am sorry to say, the Atlantic; and a witty American, the other day, (whom we must excuse, though we must not imitate,) when some one had been blazing away at him with a revolver, he being unarmed, is said to have described his very natural emotions on the occasion, by saying that he felt dreadfully demoralized. We, I hope, shall confine the word demoralization, as our Generals of the last century would have done, when applied to soldiers, to crime, including, of course, the neglect of duty or of discipline; and we shall mean by the word heroism in like manner, whether applied to a soldier or to any human being, not mere courage; not the mere doing of duty; but the doing of something beyond duty; something which is not in the bond; some spontaneous and unexpected act of self-devotion.—*C. Kingsley.*

Terrestrial Magnetism.—Now, since we know that magnets and iron act mutually upon each other, and that one magnet attracts or repels any other according to certain fixed laws, if we remove all disturbing bodies from the vicinity of a magnet, and leave it perfectly free to move by floating it on a liquid, or suspending it by a thread, we might expect to see the magnet remain at rest in whatever position we place it. But we perceive at once that this is not the case, and the magnet we thought to be free is found to be subject to a directive power, which forces it to take a fixed direction, without in the least interfering with the position of its centre of gravity. Disturb the magnet, and when it comes to rest it will again lie in the same direction as before. The earth, therefore, exerts a certain influence on the magnet, not producing any translation from one position to another, but only forcing the poles of the magnet to assume a definite direction. That this power possessed by the earth is precisely similar to that of an ordinary magnet is easily shown by counteracting the earth's action by means of a magnet, placed at a suitable distance from the free magnetic needle, and, with its marked end in the same direction as that of the needle, the latter will then rest in any position in which it is placed. This polarity, or directive power of the earth, is said to have been known to the Chinese 1,000 years at least before the Christian era, and to have aided them in their long journeys across the trackless wastes of their vast Empire. The use that has since been made of this simple fact, the growth of commerce, the spread of civilization, and the thousand other blessings that it has brought to our very doors, need no long comment here. We may well marvel that such a source of wealth and prosperity was allowed by mankind to remain almost fruitless during such a long succession of ages. The horizontal direction taken by the freely suspended needle is nearly north; but it generally deviates somewhat from the astronomical meridian. This deviation is termed the declination or variation of the compass. The existence of the declination was not unknown in remotest times, although its discovery is sometimes erroneously attributed to Christopher Columbus. To this great man, we are, however, indebted for our knowledge of "the variation of the variation," since he was the first who noticed its change as he altered his geographic position in his great voyage of discovery across the Atlantic.—*Nature.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD LYTTON.

Lord Lytton can hardly be called a great man, but he was certainly a very brilliant and versatile one, who never quite failed in anything he attempted, and yet never quite succeeded. Perhaps there never was a distinguished writer whose works have occasioned so much diversity of opinion in cultivated circles. For years he had to fight almost single-handed against the whole corps of cockney reviewers, and in return broke a lance with almost every contemporary author of reputation. Tom Hood incurred the grave displeasure of the author of "Eugene Aram," by what Lytton called his vulgar treatment of the same theme in the poem entitled "Dream of Eugene Aram;" Thackeray cruelly wounded the sensitive novelist in his most tender point when he held him up to the ridicule of the world in the pages of *Fraser's Magazine*; Carlyle, for many years, refused to recognize him; and everybody is familiar with the famous "band-box" verses, in which Tennyson satirized his dandified critic in *Punch*. And the same diversity of opinion which exists with regard to Lytton's literary abilities obtains with regard to his personal character. Some there are who can find no words strong enough wherewith to convey their contempt for the man whom one of them once called "the greatest snob among writers and the greatest writer among snobs;" while others again, among whom I am proud to number myself, have always entertained a deep respect for Lytton, not only as an author but as a man. For my own part, I rejoice in nothing so much as this, that I am enabled to come forward at this time and pay my humble tribute to a distinguished man, who, with many faults, had also many virtues, not the least of which was his kindness and liberality in assisting struggling merit. Before I became personally acquainted with Lytton I was not favorably impressed with his character. The social reputation which, in younger days, he had acquired as a dandy and refined snob of the first water; not to mention various rumors concerning the young man's life at Cambridge, Paris, and London, had prejudiced me, in common with many others, against the author of *Pelham*. There was, too, the disgraceful scandal about himself and Lady Lytton, in her day the most beautiful woman in London, and the unfortunate blunder of imprisoning her, although sane, in a lunatic asylum, which, at any rate, did not tend to deepen my respect for his lordship at that time Sir Edward Bulwer. It was, therefore, with surprise that I learned from a literary friend some six years ago that Lytton Bulwer was an exceedingly generous and kind-hearted man, whose advice and good offices were ever at the service of struggling professional merit. I shall never forget an interview with the novelist about that time. Lord Lytton was seated in the library, in front of a large open grate, in which glowed a low fire. Around him were his books, and on a desk on his right a pile of letters, manuscripts, and papers. At his feet lay a heap of newly-cut periodicals—German, Italian, French, and English. When I entered he was smoking a cigar, and as the footman announced my name, his lordship rose languidly, and with an indescribable air of aristocratic hauteur and dignity motioned me to a seat. He was dressed in an elaborately-embroidered dressing-gown, the heavy folds of which all but hid the red morocco slippers. Tall, thin, and reserved; with heavy moustache, elaborately trimmed, carefully brushed dark hair, long Mephistophelian nose, prominent chin, and bushy eyebrows—I could hardly realize that I saw before me the author of some of the most brilliant fictions in the English language. He looked more, much more, like a *blasé*, fashionable fop, whose whole soul was in his rouge-pot and his stays, than like the accomplished scholar and astonishingly industrious student he undoubtedly was. When, however, he entered into conversation, he showed the better advantage. Something I said about one of his own writings pleased him, and he gradually thawed. Several times I rose to go, fearful that I was boring him, but as often he asked me to sit down, and it was not until his valet appeared to remind him that it was time to dress for dinner that I was allowed to leave. I need not repeat the terms of the conversation, which related mostly to his own literary experiences, and his connection with Glasgow University. After this I met Lord Lytton frequently in his London house, and was very kindly treated by him. Of his talk I can only remember a few things here and there. On one occasion, when I was with him, Dickens happened to call, and the two great writers got into a discussion on matters theatrical that at one time threatened to become serious. Dickens, as every one knows, was a great admirer of Lord Lytton, and was never wearied of quoting two stupid lines from one of the latter's poems about a "daring heart" and "iron hand," or something of that sort. In the course of this debate, Lytton stated his belief that *The Lady of Lyons*, *King Arthur*, and *The Last Days of Pompeii*, were the best of his works. Dickens, on the other hand, preferred *Money* to her of Lyons, maintained that *My Novel* and *The Caxtons* were his most successful novels, and half confessed that he had never read through the Great Epic. The two disputants grew rather hot, and drank a good deal of wine before they ceased their pointed, but animated debate. There is no doubt that Lytton was an extremely vain man, vain of his personal appearance, his high breeding, his scholarly attainments, and too prone at times, both in conversation and in writing, to affect an omniscience which was not his. His study-table was loaded with musty, out-of-the-way books, which their owner looked into only because nobody else ever thought of doing so. These volumes did Lord Lytton dip into in search of quotations with which to display the range of his reading and the reconditeness of his learning. He was great in scrap-books, of which he had an immense number, full of curious clippings and extracts, carefully arranged and indexed. Of his vanity it is enough to say that Tennyson's contemptuous (and one might almost add contemptible) verses about the band-box, stays, and padding, were almost literally correct. Unlike Mr. Disraeli, one of his oldest and most intimate friends, Lord Lytton never outgrew the foppery and rouge-pots of his youth. He was prouder of being thought a Lord Chesterfield than of being esteemed a consummate genius, and he would have died happy if society had consented to proclaim him the "first gentleman in Europe." Another foible he had, which led him into many and bitter quarrels and troubles, his poetical vanity. He believed most implicitly that he was a great poet, *the* poet of his age, and never scrupled to affirm that his "King Arthur" was the greatest of all his works. Of Tennyson's Arthur he evidently thought not much, and in moments of confidence he used to talk mysteriously and largely of the coming poet, and the impartiality of time as a critic compared with the judgment of "indolent reviewers." He was at times a brilliant conversationalist, and many of his bon mots will compare favorably with the best of Talleyrand's. When John Stuart Mill obtained a seat in the House of Commons, Lord Lytton called him "matter in the wrong place," alluding to Mr. Mill's materialism, and parodying Lord Palmerston's definition of dirt. He shone in the company of ladies, although preferring his books and his studies to the society of the sex. He loved to recount his recollections of Lady Blessington, and her world-famous receptions, where Napoleon and Disraeli hob-a-nobbed, and Lytton met the young beauty whom unhappily he made his wife. On the subject of Lady Lytton he never spoke, and could bear no allusion to her name. As a public speaker Lord Lytton has been overpraised. Like his brother, the diplomatist, he had a weak voice, and a labored, not to say affected, delivery. His orations were too suggestive of the study, and the art was always prominent. It might, indeed, be said with truth that Lord Lytton was never natural. His manners, style, and appearance were thoroughly artificial. Yet he thought himself an orator, and on at least three occasions electrified the British House of Commons. Perhaps the keenest disappointment of his life, after his failure in poetry and marriage, was the accentuated non-delivery of his speech on Reform in the House of Lords, when Disraeli's Household Suffrage bill was sent up from the Commons. Lord Lytton, it was well known, had prepared an elaborate speech for the occasion, and his appearance in the debate was keenly anticipated by Parliament and the Press, but a third-rate Bishop got before him, and kept the floor until it was too late for Lytton to speak. So his Lordship was bowled out, and London editors growled savagely as they consigned to the waste basket their carefully prepared leaders on the great speech that never came off. In spite of the marvelous popularity of his writings and his social success, Lord Lytton was a disappointed man. He aimed at being a great statesman as well as a great writer, and fell between two stools. Not content with excelling in fiction he wished to excel in poetry, and never could forgive the public for preferring the *Idyls of the King* to *King Arthur*. The stories which are circulated in London about his quarrels with brother authors show, whether true or false, the different estimations in which Lytton was held by his contemporaries. One of these is so characteristic that I shall not apologize for telling it. On the inauguration of "The Guild of Literature and Art" Lytton wrote to Thomas Carlyle requesting the honor of that gentleman's presence on the occasion. To this the modern Diogenes replied laconically:

> SIR: In reply to your invitation of the 14th inst., I beg to say that I can have no communication with dirt. Yours truly,
>
> THOMAS CARLYLE.

This story, although believed in by many, must be accepted *cum grano*, although similar anecdotes are related of Carlyle and other men. A well-known young poet, whose works created a furor some years ago, and are as much distinguished for their warmth and passion as for the impetuous rhythm and beauty of their language, expressed a desire to be introduced to Carlyle. The latter, on being told of this by a common friend, replied, "Tell Mr. S—— that I shall be glad to meet him, if you tell him what I think of him." "Certainly," said the friend; "what shall I tell him?" "Tell him," thundered the sage, "that I think he is like a man sitting neck-deep in a sewer, and adding to it." The last time I saw Lord Lytton was two years ago, when I dined with him, by appointment, at a London club-house. I had written a long and careful review of the new edition of his Great Epic for one of the Quarterlies, a copy of which containing the article had been sent to Lytton. It was about this paper we had met. Lytton was extremely touchy with regard to criticism, and always swore that there was a "conspiracy to write him down, which conspiracy he accused me of having joined. I denied the charge vigorously, and attempted to defend my strictures on his poetry. But it was of no use. In spite of all I could say, I saw that he was hurt and offended. On parting, he shook hands coldly, remarking: "The day will come—mark my words—the day will come!" What day? The day when *King Arthur* will be placed alongside of *Paradise Lost*, and Lord Lytton will be remembered more as a great poet than a brilliant novelist. I never saw him again.

GENERAL NOTES.

Maine manufactures over 60,000,000 bricks annually.

The lawyers of Detroit, Mich., have just organized a law association.

The Lancers, of Boston, are talking about a trip to Washington in March.

A Maine boy of thirteen years stands six feet two inches, and weighs 200 pounds.

Providence now claims a population of 79,789, an increase of 11,000 in two years.

Many negroes are removing from South-eastern Georgia to the central portion of Florida.

A North Carolina wood-cutter, wearied of life, so felled a tree that it fell upon him and crushed him to death.

Somebody (in Boston, of course,) has classified the poor into the ignorant, the wasteful, the crafty, and the heroic poor.

Nevada gets about $15,000 for granting gamblers' licenses, but is beginning to appreciate the fact that it does not pay.

The policemen of Chicago are dissatisfied with the requirement of twelve hours' duty each day, and threaten to strike.

In the bitterness of his defeat Zeb. Vance has published a fierce tirade against Senator-elect Merrimon in a North Carolina paper.

A Massachusetts undertaker, with the aid of a policeman, waylaid a funeral procession, and stopped it until his bill for the coffin was settled.

The Boston *Advertiser* prints a communication favoring the diversion of a portion of the Geneva award for the relief of those who paid war premiums.

The Legislature of Virginia is asked to devote $7,500 to the erection of a building in Capitol-square, Richmond, to shelter Houdon's statue of Washington.

A Portland policeman is under arrest on the charge of appropriating to his own use meat received from the private watchman of a pork-packing establishment.

A confiding New-Yorker was fleeced out of $55 by a Chicago sharper on Wednesday, and the *Inter-Ocean* seeks to add insult to his injury by calling him a countryman.

The little crowd calling themselves Liberal Republicans, up in New-Hampshire, have agreed to meet again in Concord Feb. 1, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

A Vermont paper, in its marriage announcements, the other day, contained one to which was added: "No cake, no cards, no divorce." But it is said the groom was fifty years old.

A woman's suffrage convention is to be held in Augusta, Me., on Wednesday, 30th inst., to organize a State association. The call is headed by John Neal, and contains a large number of names.

The Toledo *Blade* describes Col. Stephen W. Dorsey, the new United States Senator from Arkansas, who was educated in Ohio, as clear-headed and honest, of rare business qualifications, and thoroughly Republican in politics.

The Virginia House of Representatives is discussing, with much warmth, a resolution to reconsider the adoption of the report of the Committee on Courts of Justice, that it is inexpedient to repeal the law punishing those who commit petty larceny with stripes.

The Mayor of Detroit says that he pulled down the small-pox flag from a tenement owned by him "to conserve the public peace," explaining that boys congregated around it and "dared" each other to scale the fence and approach the house on which the flag was displayed.

Gov. Jacob, of West Virginia, has issued a proclamation respecting the elections for Congressmen in that State. He refuses to assume the responsibility of deciding whether that held in August, or the one in October, was legal, and refers the question to Congress, where, of course, it belongs.

The Charleston *Courier* calls for a prompt and thorough investigation into the financial condition of South Carolina. It thinks the bill, now before the Legislature, requiring an adjustment and settlement of the accounts of Mr. H. H. Kimpton, financial agent of the State, well enough so far as it goes, but it wants to know what he has done with the millions of bonds.

A New-Orleans woman, who was told by a "Voudou priestess" that her daughter, recently buried, would revive on the third day, went to the tomb at the time designated, had the coffin opened, shrieked, and clasped her living, frantic child in her arms, realizing that she had come just in time. We wouldn't have believed the story if we hadn't read it in the *Republican*.

Alexander McIver, the late Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina, refuses to give up his office to Hon. Kemp P. Battle, the Governor's appointee, on the ground that as Mr. Reid died before he was inducted into office, there is no "vacancy," the constitution of the State providing that the incumbent shall continue in office until his successor is "elected and qualified."

FINE ARTS.

The Artists' Fund Sale—Mr. Bierstadt's "Donner Lake."

The pictures contributed to the Artists' Fund have been on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery during the past week, and on Tuesday evening next they will be disposed of by auction. There are seventy-six works in all, of which we propose to notice the most important.

Mr. George H. Boughton is represented by "Miranda" and "Loitering." The first is an ideal head of Shakespeare's heroine, we presume, and though cold in color, as Mr. Boughton's flesh tints are extremely apt to be, possesses a decided charm in its purity and tenderness of expression. The second picture gives us a view of an English country-lane, with a gypsy encampment, and two children, ragged, dirty, and sun-burned, but happy, on their way to the neighboring ale-house, if we may judge from the black bottle in the hands of the elder girl. Though a small and unpretending composition, it is, in its way, one of Mr. Boughton's best. There are three pictures of the late Mr. Kensett in the collection, a "Waterfall," "October Afternoon," and "The Close of Day," all in his best style. Mr. F. O. C. Darley sends "The Farm-yard," than which he has recently painted nothing better. An aged man is arranging the saddle of his old white horse, to which a little child is timidly holding a bunch of grass. In drawing and expression this composition leaves nothing to be desired. Mrs. Eliza Greatorex, who stands almost alone in the correctness and vigor of her pen-and-ink sketches, is adequately represented by a view of "Falken Thurm, Munich," a delicately-touched, yet strong picture; Mr. Eastman Johnson by "Family Cares," a very young lady mending her doll's clothes; J. F. Cropsey by "Fort Ticonderoga;" J. W. Casilear by "The Pasture" and "Alpine Scenery;" J. G. Brown by "Difficult to Get Over" and "Where are You?" A. T. Bricher, by "Vue de l'Eau, Providence River;" W. Whittredge by "On the Beach" and "Sea-side Home;" A. F. Tait by "Coming to the Brook;" A. H. Wyant by "Near Wilmington;" A. B. Durand by a "Landscape;" S. R. Gifford by "Sunset;" and J. B. Bristol by "The Cove, Twilight"—a strong picture, with an effective disposition of light and shade—and by another composition not named. A very striking picture, "The Sower," has been contributed by Mr. William Morgan. It is a full-length female figure, clad in homely garments, who is scattering the seed before her as she passes through the newly-plowed fields. The face, though sad, is hopeful, and the lesson the artist intended to convey, we presume, is faith in God's works, faith in the promise that what is sown in corruption shall be raised in incorruption, and that the little seed committed to the dark earth, though at first it shall perish, shall hereafter become a living plant, nurtured by the dews and warmed by the sunshine of the new world in which its life opens. The execution of this composition is deserving of praise. In drawing, coloring, and molding, we find no other work in the collection to be its equal. Mr. W. J. Hennessy's "Spring Time" is rather disappointing, and so is Mr. J. F. Weir's "Christmas Morning." On the whole, however, we are disposed to concur in the general opinion expressed on the evening of the private exhibition, that the contributions are, as a general thing, of higher merit than those of previous years.

MR. BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE.

Mr. Albert Bierstadt's "Donner Lake from the Summit" has been disposed of, the California papers say, to Mr. C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The temporary studio in which it was finished stands on the top of Clay-street Hill, San Francisco, 300 feet above the sea level, and commands a view in every direction, including the passage from the Pacific to the inner bay, the peninsula and Marin County shores, Mounts Tamalpais and Diablo. From the San Francisco *Bulletin* we condense the following description of the composition:

The time is August—only late Spring at this altitude of more than 7,000 feet, with streakings of constant snow on the northern faces of the cliffs, while flowers bloom on sunny exposures. The hour is sunrise. The spectator seems to stand on a rocky mound, which is gemmed with yellow, crimson, and blue flowers, among which are a few gray artemisia bushes—a splendid group of *pinus ponderosa* rising a little beyond, catching the early light and breaking it into straight shafts as it falls on the ground and athwart their cuir-colored trunks. To the right rises the sheer precipice of a granite cliff for 1,000 feet, its base nearly reaching the lake below, its splintered crest touched with the "heavenly alchemy" of "glorious morning." Through this cliff the rose-bed and tunnel-ways of the Pacific Railroad were blasted, and some of the dead trees which the flying rocks cut down are seen lying in the declivity, or standing bare of branches. The railroad, with its enveloping snow-shed, is indicated plainly enough without any obtrusion of its ugliness, the puff of blue smoke that the train left as it plunged into a short tunnel suggesting with a touch of beauty all that is not seen. At the foot, far below, winds the Dutch Flat wagon-road, which was the pioneer of the railway, and over which much of the early freightage to and from Washoe was transported slowly and costly. It is only a picturesque trail in the painting. We look down to it over a tumbling succession of hillocks which are really the tops of mountains seen from a great elevation, partly clad with coniferous trees and bushes, dwarfed by distance and foreshortening. To the left of these are two tiny lakelets, circular, set in scooped basins of granite, fed from melting snows and secret springs, and girdled with conifers which are partly reflected in their cold waters. But further down into the middle of the picture, set deep in the rocky fastnesses, lies the uneven oval of Donner Lake, stretching to the vaporous valley of the Truckee and bounded by a distance of mountain peaks that rise like islands above the mist, dominated by the square crest of Mount Washoe which overlooks a good part of Nevada. We have been looking eastward all this time. The sun is only about an hour high. The vapors that shrouded the lake all night have lifted at his touch, gathered into cumulous masses, and are rolling off in a line of cloud, which is reflected in the glassy water, just crimpled with a faint cat's-paw. The surface inequalities on the slopes descending to the lake from the foreground, with their alternating light and shade, are very finely felt. The picture, as a whole, is remarkable for its local truth. Even in the details—in the flowery foreground and the groups of stately trees—we see the results of careful study. The conspicuous trees are all portraits. The geology and flora of the scene can be described from the painter's work. We feel confident that it will be ranked among the very best Mr. Bierstadt has produced.

We should feel more confidence in the writer's critical remarks did he not, in another paragraph, praise the work of an artist who recently exhibited three or four atrociously bad pictures of California scenery in this City. At the same time we may say that we have no doubt Mr. Bierstadt's "Donner Lake" is worthy of the praise bestowed on it, for the subject is one just suited to his taste and style of treatment. Mr. Bierstadt possesses that grand artistic requisite, imagination, to a far greater extent than any other painter in this country, and could he be induced to control it, and not "o'erstep the modesty of nature," as he is too apt to do, his compositions would, indeed, be surpassingly fine.

The Italian Ball.

Next Wednesday night there is to be a ball at Irving Hall to which we particularly invite public attention. The larger affairs, with many influential promoters, are pretty sure of abundant success; but the occasion we refer to has not the same support, and yet is amply worthy of liberal encouragement. The profits are to be used for the maintenance of the Italian School in this City, which has done, and is doing, a great deal of good. This school is held in the public building No. 10 Wooster-street, and had an attendance last year of about 200 persons. The sessions take place at night, since the pupils belong to classes too poor, as a rule, to spare the hours of daylight from their labor, and the work done by it is of substantial public benefit.

When Italian emigrants arrive in New-York they almost always find it impossible to get situations because they cannot read and write. The school named was founded ten years ago to help such people to the needful knowledge as speedily as possible and without price. It has been found that a year's study is generally enough to qualify pupils sufficiently for the purpose required, and that as a rule they are industrious and intelligent. There are two principal classes, one held in Italian and the other in English, and these are continually recruited by fresh arrivals. The school is entirely supported by the contributions of citizens of Italian birth or affiliations, and by the receipts of balls and concerts given to aid the same. It is very desirable that a good round sum should be raised for the purpose at the present time, and it is with the hope to raise it that the projected ball is to be given on the evening of the 29th.

The Italians who come to us are chiefly a sober, worthy, and industrious class, and it is to the interest of the community to give them hospitable encouragement. Consequently, we hope that citizens will take hold of the Irving Hall festivity in a generous spirit, and assure its complete success. Mr. Alfred W. Craven is Chairman of the Committee, and other well-known gentlemen are associated with him. Tickets are now on sale at Appleton's bookstore, in Broadway, and we hope to hear that they are in active demand.

A SERIES OF ROBBERIES.

Successful Operations of Thieves—The Work of Burglars and Pickpockets.

On Friday evening the residence of Mrs. Lewis, Nos. 31 and 33 West Thirtieth-street, was entered by sneak-thieves, while the family were at dinner, in the basement of the premises. A bronze clock, valued at $60, two expensive mantel ornaments, and a marble slab, were removed from the front parlor and carried off by the thieves.

On the same evening the dwelling of Mr. H. C. Corey, No. 320 East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, was visited by burglars, who gained access to the house by forcing open the scuttle on the roof, having first passed through the adjoining premises, which are unoccupied. The burglars descended to bedrooms on the second floor, which they ransacked thoroughly, and succeeded in carrying off wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $310.

On Friday evening a stranger engaged a room at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, registering himself as Samuel B. Allen, of Cleveland, Ohio. Yesterday morning the stranger had disappeared, and it was ascertained that during the night several of the rooms adjoining the one assigned to him had been entered by means of false keys, and a diamond pin, valued at $100, the property of A. W. Armstrong; a gold watch valued at $50, belonging to L. Armstrong, and a $10 gold piece, belonging to V. O. Kelly, had been stolen. There appears to be no doubt that these depredations were committed by Allen, and the Police are making search for him.

Yesterday morning, while Mr. James T. Barnes, a resident of Poughkeepsie, was passing through the City Hall Park, he was rudely jostled against by two well-dressed young men, who stopped for a moment to apologize, and then proceeded quickly about their business. Mr. Barnes thought nothing more about the matter until after he crossed Broadway, when he suddenly discovered that his pocket-book, containing $500 in greenbacks, was missing from the breast-pocket of his overcoat. He retraced his steps through the park, and found the empty pocket-book lying under one of the seats. He has no doubt that he was robbed by the polite young gentlemen while they were apologizing for their apparent rudeness. He reported his loss to Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who has instituted a search for the thieves.

Forty pigs of lead were stolen either during Friday night or early yesterday morning from Pier No. 30 North River in a very mysterious manner. It must have consumed considerable time to remove the property from the pier, and more than one truck must necessarily have been employed, and it is remarkable that neither the watchman on the pier nor the policeman on duty on West-street knew anything about the robbery until after the property had been carried away.

A somewhat mysterious robbery occurred on Friday morning at the fur-store of Wm. Ester, No. 51 Maiden-lane. Between 1 and 2 o'clock Officer Moran, of the Second Precinct, found the store door wide open. As he had tried the door a short time before and found it secure, he procured assistance and examined the premises. No signs of forcible entry could be found, and the goods in the store did not appear to have been disturbed. When the proprietor of the store arrived he found that four ladies' seal-skin sacques, valued at $555, and fifteen seal-skin caps, valued at $209, were missing. The porter in the employ of the firm was questioned, and stated positively that he fastened the door securely on the previous evening, and this is confirmed by the officer who was on duty on that post from 6 to 10 P. M. How the robbery could have been effected is a problem which Capt. Caffrey and Detective Stillwell are now attempting to solve.

THE CITY ARMORIES.

Nilsson Hall—A General Examination of Leases Ordered.

The investigation into the alleged frauds in the leasing of Nilsson Hall as an armory for the Sixth Regiment, was resumed yesterday in the rooms of the City Library, by Aldermen Cooper, Ottendorfer, and McCafferty, composing the special Investigating Committee appointed by Mayor Havemeyer from the Board of Supervisors. On assembling, the Chairman of the committee announced that, by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, the committee on armories and drill-rooms had been authorized to employ counsel to test the legality of the leases of all such buildings, and that the services of Mr. Strahan had been engaged. The names of several witnesses—among them J. B. Young, the owner of Nilsson Hall—were then called, but Gen. Augustus Funk, being the only one present, was sworn, and testified in general terms as to the value of armories and halls, giving it as his opinion that Nilsson Hall was not worth more than $6,000 a year at the utmost, stating also that about eight months since it was offered to him at $4,000, or $10,000 per year less than was subsequently paid by the City.

The witness was then examined at length as to his personal knowledge in the matter, and testified as follows: I am commander of the Second Brigade of State militia, and am the lessee of Irving Hall and Irving-place Hotel. The former is 125 by 75 feet, and is leased to me at $10,000 per annum. About eight months since the owner of Nilsson Hall, Mr. J. B. Young, came to me and asked me to lease the former at $4,000, or to use my influence to get it leased to the City at that price, as an armory. He came and sent to me frequently about it and I sent two colonels of my brigade to look at it. Young told me on the 16th of December last that he had rented it to other parties, and had received three months' rent in advance. I subsequently learned that it was to be occupied as an armory by the Sixth Regiment, and that the City was to pay $14,000 a year for it.

Cross-examined by counsel for Fallon—(sublessor and brother-in-law of Alderman Joyce)—Nilsson Hall cost less than the fixtures of Irving Hall. The former is suitable as an armory for a regiment of 400 or 500 men. Young, the owner of the latter, said he would be glad to get it off his hands at the legal interest of its cost. He added two small rooms to it before leasing it to the City, but these did not materially increase its value. The use of a building as an armory is not any more injurious than any ordinary purpose.

The investigation was then adjourned to 11 o'clock on Thursday next, when the immediate parties to the transaction will, it is expected, be placed on the stand. Several of those who had been summoned have failed to respond, and efforts are being made to compel their attendance.

STOKES.

The Bill of Exceptions—Judge Boardman Absent.

In the case of Edward S. Stokes, convicted of the murder of James Fisk, Jr., the counsel for the prisoner and the prosecution attended in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, pursuant to a notice given on the previous day, to settle the bill of exceptions preparatory to a motion for a stay of proceedings. A telegram was sent to Judge Boardman, to Seneca, on Friday evening, and it was supposed he would attend yesterday, but at the appointed time, 11 o'clock, he did not put in an appearance. The counsel waited until 3:10 o'clock in the afternoon, and finding that there was no chance of his attending, Judge Davis, on request, formally opened the court and adjourned it to Monday morning.

Union League Club.

On the night of Thursday, Jan. 30, occurs the ladies' reception at the Union League Club. Those who know most about the prospects of the reception, say that it will be the most brilliant affair of the kind ever given by the Club, and that the beauty and fashion of the Metropolis will be represented as they have never been before. Several new features are talked of which are likely to prove highly acceptable to the ladies, and the arrangements as regards admissions are to be divested, it is hoped, of some points of objection attached to them last year. The receptions of the Union League Club may be fairly called the first entertainments of the kind given in the country, and we trust that all things will concur to make the coming occasion all that its most sanguine promoters can desire.

The Nerve of a Vermonter.

From the Rutland Herald, Jan. 24.

Tuesday morning Joseph Reber, employed in the saw-mill of Mr. Davis, near South Shaftsbury, got his right hand upon the buzz-saw, which cut off two of his fingers. In the afternoon he placed a handkerchief around his hand and walked twelve miles to Bennington. Here he entered a barber-shop, and the barber bound his hand up with some pieces of the handkerchief. Without any further dressing he took the down-train for Troy. Last week he cut a large gash about eight inches long on his leg with an ax, and sat coolly smoking a pipe while one of his fellow-workmen sewed up the wound with a common needle and a piece of silk thread.

THE SMALL-POX.

Erection of a New Hospital on the River Front—Its Construction and Hygienic Effect.

The increase of immigration from Germany and other European countries in which small-pox prevails extensively, and the alarming spread of the disease in the sea-board cities of the United States, have necessitated the strictest measures to guard against the further progress of the epidemic in this country; not only that the Quarantine laws should be rigidly enforced, but that the inland authorities should remove every unhealthy medium by which the infection could be carried. THE TIMES has repeatedly demanded the strict attention of the Municipal authorities to this, and the Board of Health, recognizing the importance of the subject, razed to the ground Gotham Court, and other hotbeds of disease in the more densely populated and poorer parts of the City. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have just taken another step in the right direction, by the erection of a larger hospital for the reception of small-pox patients, previous to their being conveyed to the island hospital. A TIMES reporter inspected the building yesterday. Heretofore, when a case of small-pox was discovered by the Board of Health, the patient was placed in the ambulance and driven to Bellevue Hospital. There are five small huts for the reception of such patients, and their size only allowed 500 cubic feet of air to each patient. The hot and poisoned air from these huts passed away unrefined and deadly, endangering any citizen who might inhale it. And in these huts the small-pox patients had to lie for hours before being removed to the proper institution on Blackwell's Island. Seeing the danger of this, the Commissioners consulted, and the result is the erection of the present hospital, in which all the poisoned air is completely burned up, before leaving the building, a hygienic improvement in hospital construction hitherto unknown in any country. Messrs. Renwick and Sands, architects, of Wall-street, designed the structure, and Supervising Engineer Kaspp invented the air-consuming apparatus, which he has patented. Opposite the main entrance of Bellevue Hospital, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, an immense pier has been constructed, running 200 feet out into the East River. On this the hospital, which is 38 feet wide by 100 feet long, is built. A wide hall divides the building into two immense rooms, one on each side, in one of which female cases will be placed, while the other will be devoted to the reception of male patients. The wagon containing the cases will be driven direct into this hall, and the patients placed in their beds. In each of the rooms are two large furnaces, having chimneys passing through the roof. The immense windows at the sides of the building are air-tight. The air for ventilation enters the rooms by holes in the wainscoting near the floor. The furnaces stand above the floor on perforated iron plates, and even the soap-stone on which the fire actually rests is perforated with holes like a pepper castor. The cool fresh air entering the rooms by the holes in the side walls is breathed by the patients, and returned again, vitiated and dangerous, into the room. The vitiated air has no escape except through the holes in the perforated iron plates on which the furnaces rest. The immense draft created by the furnaces compels this vitiated air to make its exit that way. It passes through the furnaces, and, exposed to the fierce flame, is burnt up and purified, and once more enters the general atmosphere, perfectly harmless and uninfectious. Such is the principle of the new hospital, and when it is said that each patient will constantly receive 1,800 cubic feet of fresh air, it will at once be perceived that an important reform has been inaugurated in the public treatment of small-pox patients. On the arrival of the steamer at the wharf, an air-tight door is opened, and the patient, placed on a movable platform, is rapidly swung through a "cut" in the pier to the deck of the steamer. The hospital will be ready for the reception of patients in a fortnight.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

The Building Inspection—Condition of the Schools and Hotels.

The following reports were yesterday received from the inspectors of the Building Department:

Grammar-school No. 2, at No. 116 Henry-street—General condition bad, the sanitary arrangements and ventilation being wholly inadequate to the necessities of the institution. The main part of the building was erected in 1811, and the extensions were added in 1855. The house is heated by wood stoves, which are not protected with wire screens, while the stove-pipes are not properly secured, and are liable to fall at any moment. The ceiling was in a dangerous condition, and much of it was removed by the inspectors. A general repairing is recommended for the building, and a new stairway leading to the yard will be added. The average attendance of scholars is 1,350.

Grammar School No. 7, at No. 60 Chrystie-street, with an attendance of 1,000 children, was in a similar condition. A small building, 24 by 40 feet, on the north side, is used as a Primary Department, and is daily overcrowded with scholars. The egress is by a single stairway, which is pronounced in an unsafe condition.

HOTELS.

Cosmopolitan Hotel—North-east corner West Broadway and Chambers-street, six stories and attic. Boilers under side-walk; egress sufficient; balance of stories except attic should have a fire-escape consisting of a balcony at east end of light-hole in centre, for the safety of those who lodge in easterly building. Stairs should go to roof; a doorway should be cut through partition that encloses rooms of chambermaids, next to housekeeper's room. There is sufficient egress to roof, but a night-latch should be put on scuttle-door that it may be opened from the inside, instead of keeping it locked. Building has a front and back stairs, and is provided with hose and water attachments. There should be detectors and alarms distributed in basement and on every floor.

Broadway Hotel—South-west corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, running through to Seventh-avenue; arrangements for egress sufficient; detectors and alarms should be placed at head of each flight of stairs, from kitchen to attic.

St. Honoré Hotel—South-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street; all the rooms are connected by doors with halls and stairs, and there are also iron balconies and ladders on rear; detectors and alarms should be provided at the head of each flight of stairs, from basement to attic.

Anderson's Hotel—North side Forty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, five stories; each story above first is divided by a spacious hall, running from front to rear of house on west side, and thence start three halls east and west, dividing each story in four sections, room doors opening on each hall, and the rooms in each section connecting by doors, making a double passage. At front and rear end of principal hall is a stairway leading to first story. Detectors and alarms should be provided in kitchen, first story, at head of each flight of stairs, and in the small halls throughout the hotel.

Marlborough Hotel—Nos. 662, 664, and 666 Sixth-avenue, five stories, three buildings. Doorways must be cut through party walls above first story of each building; detectors and alarms placed at head of each stairs, from basement to attic.

Libby House—Nos. 54 and 56 Warren-street, two buildings in front four stories high, and building on rear five stories high. The front building is divided into sleeping rooms above first story, and the halls which connect both buildings are so circuitous that much danger is apprehended should fire take place during the night. Double balconies should be provided, with stairs leading to street, and fire alarms and detectors distributed on floors and stairs. Rear building should have on front iron balconies on each story, the full width of the building, with an iron stairs at each end to the first story, and from each end at first story an iron bridge to rear windows of front house; also detectors and alarms and proper ladders to scuttles in each building should be provided.

The following buildings were reported without sufficient egress or means of escape in case of fire:

No. 13 Franklin-street; Nos. 43, 49, and 61 Ann-street; Nos. 52 and 60 Roosevelt-street; Nos. 87, 91, 93, 95, and 99 James-street; Nos. 21, 25, and 35 Oak-street; Nos. 27 and 35 Madison-street, and Nos. 153 and 157 Chatham street.

The majority of these buildings are tenement-houses.

Strange Freaks of a New-York Boy.

In May last there arrived in Trenton a bright-looking lad, aged about fifteen years. He applied to City Marshal Lindley for a place to sleep, and the Marshal, being favorably impressed with his appearance, told him he could sleep on a lounge in his office that night, and he would endeavor the next day to find employment for him. The Marshal got a place for him in Wilson's mill, but he soon tired of this, and left, subsequently following the vocation of a newsboy, succeeding very well. He told Marshal Lindley, who always took an interest in him, that he never knew his mother, and he had always resided, so far as he could remember, with an old man, for whom he sold papers, and to whom he always gave his money, receiving in return his board and clothes, the latter being of a very ragged style. Finally, he said, he got tired of that, and ran away. While in Trenton he lived by himself, in a room which he hired, always paying his rent promptly, and spending all his leisure time in reading. He was a regular attendant at Sunday-school. Something about the lad's manner, and his education, which was evidently better than that of lads of the class to which he pretended to belong, led Marshal Lindley to suspect he was not telling the truth about his antecedents, and last week he came to New-York and placed himself in communication with the police. He learned that a family of considerable wealth, and residing on Madison-avenue, had lost a son, who ran away in March last, and for whom the detectives had been looking in vain. One of the relatives of the runaway accompanied Marshal Lindley to Trenton, and the lad was at once identified and restored to his parents on Thursday night last. Marshal Lindley says the scene that occurred when he took the boy home was very affecting. The lad says he left home because he found his school-life very irksome and he had no other means of escape. He says, however, that he will not run away again. The Marshal suppresses the name of the lad's parents for obvious reasons.

THE CHATHAM-SQUARE MURDER.

Inquest in the Nixon-Phyfer Murder—The Jury Render a Verdict Against Nixon.

The examination-room of the Coroners' office was crowded yesterday morning by residents of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, who evinced great interest in the investigation of the murder of Charles F. Phyfer, the Williamsburg truckman, who was shot and instantly killed in Chatham-square, on Tuesday evening, by Michael Nixon, a bill-poster and a well-known Sixth Ward ruffian. Nixon was brought into the court-room by Capt. Ulman, and Detectives Fitzsimmons and Van Baskirk, of the Fourth Precinct. Nixon's wife and his two children were seated near him, and endeavored by tears to create sympathy in his favor. Wm. F. Howe appeared as counsel for the prisoner. Coroner Herrman charged the jury briefly, adverting to the prevalence of murderous crime in the City, and the necessity of prompt legal action on the part of the authorities. Frederick Clewes, of Brooklyn, the first witness, swore to being on the platform of a Second-avenue car; heard a shot, turned round, and saw Phyfer lying dead in the street. A man standing in a wagon was driving rapidly away; could not identify Nixon as the man in the wagon.

Patrick Brady, driver of the Second-avenue car, saw Phyfer riding a gray horse which had a whiffle-tree hanging over either the horses shoulders or hams; saw a man in a wagon, but he could not swear that the prisoner was that man; heard no words or saw no blows; saw the man in the wagon rise up with a pistol in his left hand and fire at Phyfer, who fell off the horse. The man in the wagon drove away rapidly.

James Reilly, coachman, of No. 177 Madison-street, saw the wagon drive rapidly away; it was Linderman's wagon which was usually driven by Nixon.

Mr. Titus, Secretary of the Montauk Lodge, No. 3, of the Order of Red Men, to which Phyfer belonged, testified to the peaceable and inoffensive character of the murdered man.

Detective Van Buskirk testified that, on arresting Nixon, the prisoner said, "I shot him, but he struck at me;" obtained the pistol from Nixon's wife; all of the four chambers of the weapon were empty.

Capt. Ulman, of the Fourth Precinct, testified that on Nixon's being brought into the station-house, he said, "He threatened me with the whiffle-tree," and did not say, "He struck me with it."

The jury, after a short absence, found that Phyfer came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Nixon. The prisoner then began crying, in which he was joined by his wife and children. In his formal examination he gave his name as Michael Nixon, born in Ireland, thirty-one years old, residing at No. 44 Baxter-street. In reply to the usual question, what he had to say regarding the charge, Nixon's counsel, on behalf of the prisoner, said, "I reserve my defense until my trial before a jury, when my witnesses will prove my justification." He was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Police Justice Rebuked by Mayor Havemeyer.

The attention of the Mayor was called a few days ago to the treatment administered by Justice Scott, of the Essex Market Police Court, to the detective policemen who recently arrested some sawdust swindlers. The Justice discharged the sawdust men on the ground that no swindled party was present to make the charge, and sneered at the detectives as "Pretty sort of policemen to arrest men who had never swindled *them* out of any money." After reading the report of the Court proceedings in a morning paper, the Mayor penned and forwarded the following letter, with a marked copy of the newspaper, to Justice Scott:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in daily habit of receiving papers, of which I inclose a sample, and some of which I referred to the Police Department for investigation. It appears by the public papers that a number of men were arrested, some in the act of directing similar circulars, all of which, with the other paraphernalia of the business, were seized, and the culprits taken before you for adjudication. I see by the morning papers that they have all been discharged, because it could not be proved that anybody had been deceived by the circulars. Now, I suppose that this decision is technically right, as it is not likely that anybody who could be humbugged by any such temptation would be likely to speak about it, or make any charge if caught in the act; but as you seem to treat the policemen who arrested him with an indignity they did not deserve, because no party who was swindled was present to make the charge, I will hereafter furnish you daily with the information I receive on this subject, that you may be able in the course of time to know what is going on in this community by parties who should be in State's Prison, and who, under your decision, are free to pursue their vocation, which, I think, must be profitable to some one, or it would not be pursued.

W. F. HAVEMEYER,
Mayor of New-York.

Judge SCOTT, Essex Market Police Court.

A Suspicious Death.

Margaret Scott, a colored woman, lived with Joseph D. Hood, a colored man, at No. 310 West Forty-first-street. She had been sick for over a week past, and was attended by Dr. Ricsby. She died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and, before her death, informed some women who were in the room that Hood had thrown away the prescription given by Dr. Ricsby, and that he, Hood, was the cause of her death. They gave information to Capt McIlvaine, of the Twentieth Precinct, who ordered Sergt. Buddington to investigate the case. The Sergeant finding some bruises on the body arrested Hood, who is detained to await the inquest in the case, to be held by Coroner Herrman.

Sinking of the Bessie Rogers.

The United States local inspectors who were charged with investigating the conduct of the master of the steamer Bristol, of the Fall River line, as also of the pilot in charge of the steamer at the time she collided with the British bark Bessie Rogers, in the harbor of Newport, R. I., on the 10th of August last, report: "That from the evidence taken we cannot charge either the master or the pilot at the wheel of the steamer Bristol on that morning (Aug. 10, 1872) with dereliction of duty, either before, at the time, or after the collision with the bark Bessie Rogers. All of which is most respectfully submitted."

Central Park Meteorological Report.

Barometer—Mean, 29.786 inches; maximum, at 11 A. M., Jan. 23, 30.184 inches; minimum at 2 P. M., Jan. 24, 29.454 inches; range, .730 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 29.3°; maximum at 6 P. M., Jan. 21, 45°; minimum at 6 A. M., Jan. 20, 15°; range, 30°. Remarks—Jan. 20, snow from 4½ P. M. to 5½ P. M., amount of water, .01 inch; Jan. 21, rain from 0h. 15m. P. M. to 9½ P. M., amount of water, .20 inch; Jan. 22, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 1:20 A. M., amount of water, .01 inch; Jan. 23, rain and snow from 4½ P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .37 inch; Jan. 24, rain and snow from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 6½ P. M., amount of water, .06 inch; total amount of water for week, .65 inch; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,419 miles.

Liberal Offers by Hon. E. B. Morgan.

From the Auburn Bulletin, Jan. 21.

Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, whose small act of charity in helping a boy "up" with his hand-cart was noted in our columns a few days since, does not confine his good deeds to small things alone. It has been heretofore recorded that he lately offered to subscribe $100,000 toward rebuilding that gloomy and forbidding old structure whose frowning walls inclose the Auburn Theological Seminary. He would not only give this sum, but would pledge another, of the same amount, if Auburn would also furnish $900,000. The matter was presented and duly canvassed, and the final decision was arrived at, and recently given to Mr. Morgan—that Auburn could not be depended upon to furnish the money. This ends the matter, so far as restoring the old prison-like walls to a modern guise is concerned. But Mr. Morgan wants the institution for Aurora. He says so, and that he is willing to put his words into hard cash. He has also offered $100,000 toward securing for Aurora that excellent institution at Union Springs, the Howland School.

Another Singular Coincidence.

From the Hanover (Penn.) Spectator.

A singular circumstance occurred in our borough on Thursday evening of last week, which is strange beyond belief, but literally true in every particular. As is well known to all our citizens, the wife of Mr. Abraham M. Forry, grocer, on Broadway-avenue, has been a helpless and bedridden invalid for the last thirteen years. On the evening above mentioned, to the great surprise of those in the room with her, she raised up suddenly in bed, as if under great mental excitement, and stated that she was positive in the belief that her attendant physician, Dr. A. J. Shively, was in imminent peril of drowning. Her attendants quieted her fears, assuring her that it was only a vision or dream. Upon the doctor's next visit she was startled to learn that what she had described was an actual fact or occurrence, the doctor having made a very narrow escape from drowning at that very hour, while attempting to cross Conewago Creek on the Frederick road, near Bollinger's mill, (formerly Kitzmiller's,) which had become swollen by the thawing and breaking up of the ice.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Twelfth Regiment will assemble for instruction, in chasseur uniform, (with side arms,) at the State Arsenal, on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 8 P. M. The regiment (except band) will parade for drill, in full dress uniform, at the State Arsenal, on Friday, Feb. 7. The following elections are announced: Second Lieut. Henry O. Storms, I Company, to be First Lieutenant, 26th September, 1872, vice Wilson, resigned; First Lieut. Charles S. Burns, F Company, to be Captain B Company, 6th December, 1872, vice Bangta, resigned; Sergt. and General Guide John J. Salter appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, will leave this City on the 3d of March to take part in the inauguration of President Grant. They will be received in Washington by a Philadelphia and a Baltimore regiment. The Fifth will turn out 350 men, and will probably make the most imposing appearance of any regiment present at the inauguration ceremonies. The cost of the trip will, it is said, amount to $16,000, which will be entirely defrayed by the officers of the regiment.

In the case of Capt. Thos. Barnes, of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and inciting to insubordination, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, State of New-York, has allowed Capt. Barnes' appeal from the findings of the court-martial, and directed the proceedings and sentence to be set aside.

The E. A. Kimball Guard will hold its seventh annual reception at the regimental armory of the First Regiment on the 30th inst.

Company I, Twelfth Regiment, will receive their friends on Monday evening at Irving Hall.

Williamsburg is to have a National Guard Riding Club.

The company officers of the Twelfth offer $50 for every ten men recruited, and the field officers will give a set of fatigue equipments to each recruit, including epaulets. Col. Ward promises $100 to the company performing the best averaged duty during the year.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Austen, will assemble at the Armory, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, for inspection and review by Gen. W. H. Morris, Inspector-General of the State. The field and staff are ordered to report at 7¾ P. M. Commandants of companies must have all company books and papers in their respective company rooms for examination.

The Veteran Guard of the Seventh Regiment, at their meeting on the 13th inst., adopted the gray uniform presented by their committee, which is to cost, complete, about $75. The regular uniform of the regiment can be altered at a slight cost. The Guard is to be organized as an eight-company battalion, each company officered by a captain, and, at present, only one lieutenant. The election for officers will take place on Monday evening next at the armory of the Seventh Regiment. The civil officers elected at last meeting were: Charles W. Clinton, Secretary; Stephen Burnalter, Paymaster; and the following Executive Committee: Aaron Kemp, Wm. H. Montanye, Dr. Wm. B. Eager, D. J. Marrenner, John [illegible].

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment held its regular quarterly meeting on Friday night, at its rooms at the armory. A number of new members were received, and committees were appointed to make arrangements for the annual dinner in April, and also for the proper observance of Washington's birthday.

At the annual meeting of the State Military Association at Albany, Major J. T. Kilbreath moved that a committee of three be appointed to receive and consider such amendments to the military code as may be submitted to them, and to take steps to secure such amendments as may meet the approval of the committee and Adjutant-General. The resolution was adopted, and Major J. F. Gilbraith, Gen. H. A. Barnum, and Major W. G. Wiltsee appointed as such committee. Subsequently the resolution was amended, so that the committee were instructed merely to consult with the Adjutant-General. A communication was read from the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, suggesting amendments to the military code, among which were the following: 1. That the rank of adjutant be made captain instead of first lieutenant. 2. Suggesting the organization of a corps of sappers and miners of not less than twenty men, with proper officers, to be attached to each regiment, and the re-establishment of the office of engineer of the regiment. 3. The court-martial should consist of three officers; and providing that such officers shall not be below the rank of captain. 4. That the term of service be reduced from seven to five years. 5. Providing that members of each regiment be exempted from the $1,000 taxation perpetually. 6. Reducing the minimum strength of each company to thirty men. 7. Providing that members of the National Guard who have served their term of service and faithfully discharged their duties shall be allowed the privilege of re-enlisting for three years, and be subject to the same and entitled to all the benefits enjoyed by those who have enlisted for a longer term. The communication was referred. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the association for the ensuing year: President, Brig.-Gen. Thos. S. Darkin; First Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. N. Gano Dunn, Engineer-in-Chief on the Governor's Staff; Second Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. Alonzo Alden; Third Vice-President, Brig. Gen. Wm. Brown; Fourth Vice-President, Col. Henry Brunker; Treasurer, Major John Peattie; Recording Secretary, Major James T. Kilbraith; Corresponding Secretary, Major Giles H. F. Van Horne; Chaplain, Rev. Woodall Perine.

Among the gentlemen present at the meeting of the State Military Association were Gen. Shaler, Gen. Johnson (the Commissary-General) and Capt. Wingate, who attended as a delegation from the National Rifle Association, for the purpose of taking steps to secure such legislation as would lead to the institution of a general system of rifle practice throughout this State. These gentlemen had an interview with Gov. Dix, Adjt.-Gen. Rathbone, Speaker Cornell, and also with Gen. Batchelor and Capt. O'Brien, (of the Assembly Military Committee,) together with a number of officers from different parts of the State, all of whom are decidedly in favor of some legislation of this description, so that a bill embodying the views found to be generally entertained will shortly be introduced into the Legislature. Gen. Rathbone, the Adjutant-General, is a crack marksman, and expressed himself decidedly "that if the National Guard were not taught to shoot, it was a waste of money to arm them with breech-loaders."

Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall has announced his intention of offering a prize to the National Rifle Association at their opening match in the Spring.

It is rumored that the Third Infantry is to be divided into two battalions.

The Hartford City Guard will give a reception at Allyn Hall next month; probably on the 13th.

The First Light Infantry of Providence, R. I., Col. C. R. Dennis, was inspected on the 13th inst. Four companies of eighteen files front paraded.

The Grays of Pittsburg, Penn., will visit Washington to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. They will probably number 300 men.

At a meeting of veterans of the Mexican war, held at Pittsburg, Penn., on the 18th, permanent organization was effected and steps taken to secure the co-operation of survivors elsewhere in a movement to present their claims to Congress for pensions.

The Secretary of War has declined, on behalf of the West Point cadets, the invitation of the Mayor of Philadelphia for those young gentlemen to march through the city on their way to Washington to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. The Secretary says an acceptance of the invitation would interfere with the plan of travel on the occasion.

Gen. Hooker is strongly in favor of the proposed monument to Gen. Thomas. He says: "Without intending any disrespect to the character of Washington, I may say that, in my judgment, Gen. Thomas in the rebellion was what Gen. Washington was in the Revolution."

A Strange Case in the Hudson Circuit Court.

In the Hudson Circuit Court, yesterday, was concluded a somewhat singular case—that of Hugh Slater and Harvey M. Bliss against Sarah Havens and her infant son. The case was first brought before Chancellor Zabriskie, who did not wish to take the responsibility of deciding it, and referred the matter to the Circuit Court, that it might be settled by a jury. In 1839, John Havens, then a resident of English Neighborhood, was married to Ann Van Wagoner, of the same place. Of this marriage three children were born, the youngest of whom died in infancy. In 1845, Mrs. Havens, who had become a convert to Mormonism, left her husband and went with her father to Nauvoo, where she married a Mormon named Nabeker, by whom she has since had a large family of children. Two years after her second marriage Havens procured a divorce, and subsequently married Sarah Hintoff, who, with her son, are the parties against whom the present suit is brought. The object of Bliss and Slater is to obtain possession of a piece of property which the present Mrs. Havens and her son occupy, by virtue of a will made by Havens, who has since died. Their claim is based upon a deed purporting to have been made by the sons of Mr. Havens by the first wife, who gives the only evidence that they are now living. The consideration named in the deed is $1,000, which is far less than the present value of the property, which is located in Jersey City. The defense allege that Mrs. Nebekor is a woman of bad character, and not entitled to belief. The case was given to the jury, who returned a verdict for the defendants.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 26, 1873.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

In spite of its circumstantial details, we are disposed to doubt the correctness of the cable telegram about the answer to the diplomatic note transmitted by Earl GRANVILLE to St. Petersburg. This dispatch assumes that the misunderstanding between Russia and England about Central Asian politics has resolved itself into a clearly-defined question of what shall be considered the boundary of Afghanistan. So far from bearing out this view of the case, some of the best-informed of the English journals received yesterday discuss the question on the assumption that it is the independence of Persia which is really threatened by the Muscovite Power. Were the Persian peninsula to be ruled by a Russian viceroy, it would unquestionably be a gain to civilization, but it would be regarded as a standing menace to British India. It is extremely probable that Great Britain would rather fight than see Teheran occupied by a Russian garrison. But, as regards the frontier of Afghanistan, there is no evidence that Russia is disposed to be anything else than accommodating, and, notwithstanding this reported note of somewhat warlike tenor, it will be desirable to wait for fuller details before assuming that either government has come to the verge of a *casus belli*.

A key to the true purport of the dispatch above alluded to will probably be found in the following statements. On Dec. 28 the London *Times* published a telegram which ran thus:

> Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS has delivered a note to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, announcing the resolution of the British Government to refrain from all interference with Russian progress along the Amu and Sir, so long as it does not menace Afghanistan or the principalities on the Upper Amu, and others, situated between Khiva and Afghanistan, claimed by the Ameer of the latter country.

About a fortnight ago, we had sundry rather sensational telegrams in regard to the mission of Count SCHOUVALOFF (described as "head of the Russian High Police and an intimate of the Emperor,") to England. He was understood to have come for the purpose of holding a personal conference with Earl GRANVILLE about the terms of the note delivered in December. That mission undoubtedly showed that the Russian Government was in a mood for conciliation, and it was understood that it was earnestly desirous of having a boundary agreed upon, as the limit of Russian conquests, which the British Government would be disposed to recognize. Though the *Pall Mall Gazette* is not a very likely quarter to seek for semi-official news, still it seems extremely probable that the answer to Count SCHOUVALOFF was pretty much what the *Pall Mall* says it ought to have been.

> We shall refrain from all interference with Russian progress along the Amu and the Sir, so long as it does not menace Afghanistan, or the principalities on the Upper Amu, and others situated between Khiva and Afghanistan, claimed by the Ameer of the latter country. In other words, the limit of possible disturbance to us is not a matter for mutual agreement, but prescription. We do not debate it with you, nor ask your assent to it. We declare it for ourselves; and we tell you that while we have nothing to say to your conquests in certain directions, we cannot allow them to encroach in any way over the territory of our allies, as thus and thus laid down. If you do, then we shall interfere with all available means and appliances. Go, then, your way, but come not in ours. How you may do so, we show you once for all.

That Russia is, at present, disposed to pick a quarrel about the precise boundaries of the semi-independent provinces claimed by the Ameer of Afghanistan, is somewhat improbable.

The further we get into the Caldwell case, the more bewildering becomes the cross-fire of denials and counter-statements between the witnesses on either side. About one thing there is a tolerably general agreement, and that is, that a pretty numerous section of the Kansas Legislature accepted it as a matter of course that money should be pretty freely talked about when an election for United States Senator was pending. It was tacitly assumed that an honor like this was worth paying for, and that they, the legislators, had a clear right to expect a substantial equivalent for their votes. Yesterday's examination brought out some refreshingly frank testimony on the part of Mr. THOMAS—a truly typical specimen of the Western lobbyist. This gentleman says he undertook to sell a vote at the request of its owner, but was greatly disgusted to find that his principal had not only been mean enough to anticipate him, but had taken a lower price than he was about to bargain for. This may be flatly contradicted at a later stage of the inquiry, as most of the previous statements of a similar character have been. It is already very clear that the atmosphere of the legislative halls of Kansas is peculiarly favorable to the development of a marvelous talent for lying. When the Senate comes to sift the evidence, it will probably be driven to the conclusion that an equally undesirable talent for corruption has been developed there also.

A very satisfactory part of the Credit Mobilier Investigation, yesterday, is that which warrants the belief that the committee will conclude its labors on Tuesday. The most important item in the proceedings is that which relates to the connection of Senator PATTERSON with Credit Mobilier stock. The Senator from New-Hampshire must have a very reprehensible habit of signing papers which he does not read, since, in making his personal explanation about his dealings with OAKES AMES, he appears to have forgotten the existence of two receipts in which he acknowledged payments on account of dividends of stock "held in trust" for him by Mr. AMES. Senator PATTERSON must also place a higher estimate than most people on the value of the testimony of OAKES AMES, since he took the trouble of writing a very explicit letter to refresh the memory of his slippery financial friend.

Our lady readers will, we have no doubt, very cordially indorse the statements made on behalf of that portion of the sex who ride in street-cars, by the correspondents whose letters we publish in another column. As the good-tempered and sensible "H. M. J." puts it, the question is primarily between the women and the railroad corporations. Both men and women are wronged, though somewhat unequally, under the present system, which allows the companies to furnish shamefully inadequate accommodation in return for their valuable franchises. The ultimate solution of the problem is to compel these companies to run cars enough during the busy hours of the day to furnish sitting room for everybody. But then, it is obvious enough that the most perfect system is likely to break down at the time when the public needs are greatest, that is when a heavy snow-fall compels a "doubling up" of teams, and when nobody will walk who has five cents to pay for riding. In this way the problem must inevitably become complicated by considerations affecting the courtesy and the self-restraint of the stronger sex. If those who are naturally fitted to be foremost in the struggle for seats will persist in using their strength, in utter disregard of the claims of weaker persons of either sex, the grievances complained of by our correspondents must exist, even under the most carefully-devised regulations. Let us insist, by all means, upon justice from the railroad corporations, but let us also try to create a more considerate and self-sacrificing spirit among the young men who ride on street-cars.

The Little Slaves of Capital.

Capital is proverbially "greedy," but in nothing is it so grasping as when it has to do with the labor of the helpless and ignorant. Few of our readers, not familiar with the subject, have any idea of the vast number of little children, of the most tender years, employed in the shops and factories of the City. The "struggle for existence" is so intense among the poorest classes, and the parents themselves are often so covetous of the smallest gains of their children's labor, that boys and girls, at an age when children of the more fortunate classes are in nurseries, are continually sent out to engage in every species of labor. The employers and capitalists want all the work they can get, and the parents are only too ready to offer up their children for the sake of profit, though the employment may be at the expense of both education and health to the little one. Experience shows that the affection of the parent can never be depended upon for restraining the child from excessive labor; the wages are too great a temptation. The father and mother, of a poor class, naturally reason that their child has no claim to be better off than themselves; that they had to struggle through poverty, ignorance, and hard work in childhood, and that their boy or girl must do the same. The family itself of the poor man will undoubtedly need every little aid which the child's labor can bring, and thus the result is, that the unfortunate little one is put into the close factory at some constant task, hour after hour, without change or recreation, when he ought to be strengthening his body or improving his mind. The boy or girl grows up thus chained to constant toil, and reaches maturity ignorant, careworn, weakened in mental and physical power, and utterly unfitted for the real burdens of life. On a broad scale, the experience of many countries is, that the great majority of ignorant parents show no conscience in regard to this overwork to their children.

Nor, on the other hand, are capitalists and employers, however intelligent or moral they may be, found to show much more conscience in regard to the kind of labor they accept. They must execute their orders; they have their capital and machinery prepared; they offer work, which is bread to the laboring people, and they must take the cheapest labor which presents itself. If one manufacturer refused to employ children in his works, another would use them, would produce more cheaply, and soon undersell his competitors. If one cut off the children's labor to half-time, while the others had full time, he would also soon fall behind in the struggle of competition. Whatever is done in the reform of this matter must be done by all employers. Moreover, the large employers of children's labor never attach due importance to the fact that they are using up the muscle and brain of the little ones before they have attained their strength, and seldom feel themselves responsible for darkening the lives of so many children. They content themselves with the reflection that they are providing what the poor most want—employment; and they cannot be expected to be more considerate of the little ones than are the parents.

A vigorous effort is being made in the present Legislature by the Children's Aid Society, supported by a number of our most influential citizens, to correct these evils. An act has been drawn up by C. E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., counsel of the Children's Aid Society, entitled "An Act for the Protection of Factory Children," which is similar in its features to the acts for this purpose passed by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. It provides, in its first section, that no child whatever, under the age of ten, shall be employed in any manufactory or shop in the State, and no child under twelve, unless he can intelligibly read, under a penalty of five dollars for every day of employment, to be paid by the employer. The second section provides that no child under the age of sixteen shall be employed in any manufactory within the State for more than sixty hours in one week, or on four specified holidays, under penalty of ten dollars for each offense. The third section enacts that no child between the ages of ten and sixteen shall be employed in any manufactory, unless he has had three full months' schooling, or attended a half-day or evening school during a term of six months. To prove this the child is obliged to deliver to its employer a written certificate, signed by the teacher, of such attendance; the penalty here is fifty dollars. Exceptions, however, are made in cases of children who come into the State within the preceding six months, and in the case of families where there are several children, and where the Commissioners of the Poor certify that the labor of such children is essential to the maintenance of the family; in the latter case, schooling during three alternate months may be accepted, or half-time schooling.

The fourth and fifth sections contain strict provisions in regard to registering of minors in manufactories, and the certificate of schooling. The sixth section allows all public officers, enforcing this law, to enter any factory premises at all working hours. The seventh and eighth sections, in imitation of the humane English laws, provide for the cleansing, ventilating, and lighting the factories, and for the protecting and screening all trap-doors and machinery which may be dangerous to the young operatives. Under this law, the Governor of the State is required to appoint a new State officer, to be known as "Inspector of Factory Children," to hold office for four years, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year, whose duty it shall be to examine the different factories in this State, to aid in the enforcement of the law, and to report annually to the Legislature the character of occupation and educational privileges of children engaged in manufactory labor in the different counties. All suits for penalties under this act may be brought either by the Inspector of Factory Children, by the District-Attorney of the county, by the School Commissioners, or the Commissioners of Charity, and all penalties recovered must be paid to the school fund of the county. We trust that every member of the Legislature who has the true spirit of humanity within him, and a sense of responsibility for the condition of these unfortunate children, will see to it that this or some similar act is passed during this Winter.

Cook-Shops.

Among the expedients which are sometimes tried for getting rid of that most troublesome part of housekeeping, the cooking, is that of having the meals sent from a neighboring boarding-house. This plan occasionally works tolerably well; but it is generally subject to great inconveniences, even where it is practicable to live near enough to a boarding-house which is suitable for the purpose. The same object would commonly be attained in a much better manner, and probably at a good deal less expense, if there were a shop near by which made a special business of preparing meals for private families—supposing, of course, that the cooking in the said shop were done as it ought to be—a thing which could by no means be taken for granted.

The question how to get the cooking of a family done is becoming every year more and more perplexing. Even to persons who have plenty of money, the subject is not without its difficulties, though high wages and, if necessary, a philosophic indifference to a good deal of waste, will often, with the wealthy, solve the problem in a partially satisfactory manner. But to a family in moderate circumstances, both the wages and the waste are matters which must be taken into consideration. Not to speak of the latter point, the pay now required by only a tolerably fair cook is to such a family no trifle. And the matter is likely to grow every year worse and worse, for two very simple reasons. In the first place, the number of persons who want cooks is, with the general advance in luxury, all the time increasing; and, in the second place, the number of those who are willing to be employed in this capacity is, on account of the improvement in the circumstances of the laboring classes, continually diminishing. In other words, the influence of demand and supply upon prices is here doubly at work, and, as in all other cases where the same causes produce similar effects, it does no good to complain of the results. Skill—or the nearest approximation to skill that can be obtained—in the culinary art is an article which has a market value, and it is idle to expect that advantage will not be taken of circumstances which tend to raise that value.

The remedy adopted by many families for the difficulty of which we are speaking is boarding-house life. The evils of this remedy, especially with a family of children, need scarcely be here alluded to. Apart from all other considerations, it is no small privation to a child to grow up with no consciousness of what the word "home" means. But unless some other remedy, partial or entire, is devised, the adoption of this one, with all its disadvantages, will probably be still more frequent as the inconveniences which are escaped by it are increased.

We are not quite sure that it is a practicable thing to have, in ordinary cases, the meals of a family cooked in a shop away from the house. In such weather as we have had this Winter, there doubtless might be some danger of the meat and potatoes becoming cooler than suits the taste of many persons, if exposed for any considerable distance out of doors to the action of the atmosphere. How far this objection might be obviated by apparatus for keeping the viands warm is a question we cannot readily answer. There is one thing certain, and that is, that the meats would have to be pretty well aired to make them much colder than in the course of our travels we have found them in some very showy hotels. But if this difficulty could be overcome—and we are by no means convinced that it could not—we see no reason why the kind of establishments of which we are speaking might not come into very common use.

There was formerly a time—and there are a great many people living who remember it—when a great part of the garments worn by a plain farmer and his family were raised, spun, woven, cut out, and sewed together on his own premises. A prediction of the present state of things, in regard to the clothing of such families, would at that time have been considered as ridiculous as a prediction of the present facilities of railroad and telegraphic communication. If, within the next fifty years, there should be as great an alteration in the methods of preparing food for families as there has in the past fifty been in those of making clothing, the change would be no more amazing, and might, perhaps, be no less beneficial.

Cassagnac at Chiselhurst.

A late instance of "interviewing" has occurred, of such a peculiar character, and, seeing that it can never be repeated, of such unique value, that many who dislike the process illustrated, will be glad to accept the present fruit of it. We refer to the recent visit of M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC to the ex-Emperor NAPOLEON III., at Chiselhurst. The account was published in the *Pays* before NAPOLEON'S death, and, of course, was not written in contemplation of that event. It is of necessity the story of a highly-prejudiced witness. M. DE CASSAGNAC is well known as one of the most devoted partisans of the Empire, and as being warmly attached, personally, to the imperial family. Still, even with this qualification, his record will be eagerly and widely read, and the more, as we have said, that no like record will ever be written again. M. DE CASSAGNAC gives a general account of the life at Chiselhurst, eulogistic mainly, of its order, economy, and lack of ostentation; and describes with appreciation the close tenderness of feeling existing between the different members of the household. He dwells elaborately on the fact that the fortune of the ex-Emperor is, by general belief, greatly exaggerated. NAPOLEON, he represents, is supposed to be a sort of imperial Crœsus—a man who has impoverished France by filling his own coffers, and who has been providing for years with persistent craft and address against the rainy day that at last has come upon him.

This view, M. DE CASSAGNAC would have us know, is totally erroneous. His Majesty invariably sacrificed, or at least took no heed of, his private interest when on the throne. He has no money in the Bank of England, no warehouses in New-York, no hoarded accumulations of gold anywhere. "The Emperor," in fact, says his interviewer, "has no private fortune. I defy anyone to prove that the Emperor actually possesses an income of fifty thousand francs." Such property, we are assured, as he had in France, being either confiscated or unavailable, yields him nothing. "In short, the Emperor is poorer than the Count of CHAMBORD himself, the most impoverished of princes." Our informant goes on to say that what private means the exiled pair really have comes through the Empress, who inherited a considerable fortune from her family—"although the fact is ignored by a good many people." But it is difficult to collect the revenues of EUGENIE'S estates, which principally lie in Spain. The Empress has, therefore, sold nearly all her jewels, "to complete the picture of an immense political misfortune, rendered all the more touching by its disinterestedness, and the total absence of all selfish motives."

M. DE CASSAGNAC credits the Empress with some sensible remarks about the exodus from Elsass and Lorraine. She pointed out the unhappy folly of those who were forsaking their homes in those provinces out of mistaken patriotism. "Can they not see," said Her Majesty, "that they are depopulating those provinces, and that every French family that leaves a house is immediately replaced by a German family? In a short time these provinces will become entirely German, and then how will you get them back? Will the trees or the rocks vote for us or give us their good wishes?" The general impression made by M. DE CASSAGNAC'S long and interesting story is certainly highly favorable to the moderation, good sense, and patience of the exiled family. He has been confirmed, he declares, by his visit, in his previous belief in the speedy return of the Empire. No persons, he assures the world, have ever fallen from an illustrious position with such grace and philosophic dignity, and they have thus proved their fitness to return to it. Especially since in their exaltation lies the only hope for France, is that event to be hoped for, and at the right time worked for. What modification the opinions and expectations of M. DE CASSAGNAC may have undergone, as a consequence of the recent demise of the Emperor we are not yet informed, but we have no doubt the zealous journalist shares, with other notable persons of the Bonapartist following, the persuasion that what might by possibility have been expected as a not remote contingency in the case of NAPOLEON III. assumes a different, if not more doubtful, shape as applied to the Count DE PIERREFONDS.

The English Arctic Exploration.

The great Arctic Expedition proposed in England is still *in suspenso*. If we may judge from the interest it elicits, and the appeals its friends are making for the requisite Government aid, it is a popular measure, and rouses the national pride of geographic discovery. It is a curious coincidence in the history of physical science that, while the Royal Society and the Geographical Society are vigorously pressing, against many discouragements, a scheme for the investigation of the polar phenomena of our own planet, an Italian astronomer has reached the polar circles of the sun by means of the spectroscope, and actually discovered more on the distant luminary than PARRY or FRANKLIN or KANE ever learned of our Arctic geography.

As long as Arctic exploration confined its aims to the hopeless task of sailing across the circum-polar ocean, or gratifying geographic ambition by attaining the mysterious extremity of the globe, or of testing the many favorite theories of getting to the Pole, it commanded the sympathies of only a small class of scientists, and the services of but a few daring mariners. But the case is now entirely altered. The splendid researches in the ice-bound regions of the high north, made by such men as ROSS, PARRY, BELCHER, KANE, and the later Swedish and German explorers, have taught men the value of the Arctic world as a field rich in the physics of the earth, and one in whose cultivation every department of science is profoundly interested. If we could analyze the popular eagerness for such perilous and apparently profitless investigations, we should, doubtless, find that its main hope is the harvest of knowledge awaiting the explorer. If it was in the remote regions of celestial space that NEWTON gathered the splendid fruit of science, and discovered the laws of mechanics, it is not unreasonable to search on the desolate outskirts of the terrestrial orb for the precious pearls of knowledge. If some of our sister planets, as Mars and Venus, are inhabited, we may well believe they are better acquainted, by means of the telescope, with both our North and South Polar regions, than are our own physical geographers; for, as HUMBOLDT once strikingly remarked, man learns more respecting objects millions of miles away from him, than respecting the very globe he treads. If the efforts to attain the Pole have proved so often Sisyphean, and fruitless of the main result proposed, they have had the most salutary effect in stimulating and expanding the human mind, and educating it to high and arduous endeavors. The Arctic school has, in the opinion of eminent navigators, proved the best training for the seamen of all navies; and, singularly enough, the followers of KANE, ROSS, and MCLINTOCK have always had a desire to return to the scene of their hardy adventures.

These remarks, although bearing upon a foreign enterprise, are equally applicable to our own navy, and the authority which controls it. As Dr. BALFOUR STEWART, in a recent communication to the London *Times*, well says of the exploration of all unknown Polar regions: "It will be in vain to expect whalers to supply us with the knowledge we desire of these northern regions, and it will be equally in vain to expect merchantmen to cruise about in the less frequented oceanic latitudes in order to increase our acquaintance with their meteorology." The same eminent scientist also suggests, very pertinently, that we cannot expect Nature, usually so reticent, to disclose her secrets to a nation or a race who will not take reasonable trouble to complete their knowledge of the physics of the earth. It is known to all intelligent men that, not only in the remote Arctic world, but also in the Antarctic, and the wide marine tracts of the middle latitudes, thousands of square leagues, which might be readily surveyed, are even at this late day scarcely better known than the surface of the moon. It is time that a system of oceanic exploration should be inaugurated as part of the regular duty of all naval vessels cruising in times of peace.

Artistic Assassination.

The story of the recent plot to murder the President of Peru, by blowing up the railway train on which he was a passenger, is only another proof of the low state of the art of assassination among the Latin nations. The elaborate schemes which have been devised, from time to time, to assassinate rulers and public men in France, Spain, and other countries inhabited by the Latin races, have usually been of so clumsy and inefficient a character as to bring a blush to the cheek of an able and accomplished New-York murderer who has a proper respect for his art. In unpremeditated murders with the knife or the pistol, an Italian or a South American frequently exhibits both promptness and skill. When, however, he undertakes that more important branch of the homicidal art, the assassination of a King or a President, his intellect seems unable to cope with the situation.

Nothing could be more unworkmanlike than this Peruvian scheme of blowing up a railway train for the sake of killing one passenger. A torpedo was to have been placed upon the track, and exploded by the weight of the passing train. Doubtless the explosion would have wrecked the locomotive, and killed the engineer and a brakeman or two. It might even have killed a few passengers in the forward car, but there was not the slightest reason for assuming that the President would have been injured. In all probability he would have escaped, and the bungling conspirators would have succeeded only in uselessly annoying the railway company, and wasting the lives of persons of no importance, whose death could accomplish no satisfactory purpose.

Equally bad in point of art was the attempt of ORSINI to assassinate NAPOLEON III. with percussion shells. He could calculate with certainty that his shells, when thrown into a crowd, would kill a number of people, but it was also certain that others would escape, among whom the Emperor might easily be included. As the result proved, the Emperor was uninjured, while the dozen or so bystanders who were killed were wholly irrelevant and unimportant persons. Here, again, was an elaborate use of means, and a ridiculous absence of expected results. The whole affair was a miserable botch, and there is not an intelligent murderer who will not confess that ORSINI richly deserved the scaffold as the penalty of his wretched bungling. FIESCHI'S infernal machine, which was intended to kill LOUIS PHILIPPE by firing twenty-two bullets at the King and his escort, was likewise a failure; the King escaped, and public sentiment was outraged by the unnecessary massacre of his companions. The fondness of the Latin races for these clumsy torpedoes and infernal machines is as inexplicable as it is discreditable, since history fails to record a single instance in which they have proved successful.

What a striking contrast to these preposterous failures is afforded by the thorough and artistic workmanship of our own murderers. STOKES did not concoct an elaborate scheme for firing a mitrailleuse at the passing carriage of FISK, as he would probably have done had he been an Italian. On the contrary, he chose an excellent position at the head of a flight of stairs, and, with a cool confidence in his aim, accomplished his purpose neatly and thoroughly, with a simple revolver. FOSTER did not attempt to blow up with a torpedo the car on which Mr. PUTNAM was a passenger, but effectually killed him with a common car-hook. SIMMONS did not hurl a scientifically constructed shell at his victim's feet, but, by the aid of an ordinary bowie-knife, accomplished one of the most workmanlike murders of the day. MAGRUDER did not blow up LOCKWOOD'S boarding-house, but quietly sought out the latter in his room, and shot at him until he felt that his work was thoroughly done, and he could return with a clear conscience to his well-earned supper. There is not one of these murderers who would not scorn to recognize such charlatans as FIESCHI, ORSINI, and the Peruvian conspirators, as having any right to answer the title of artistic assassins.

There is evidently great need of a sort of pre-Raphaelite reform movement among the assassins of the Latin races. They need more earnestness, and more childlike faith in the simple teachings of nature. They must discard the artificialities of chemistry and mechanics, and rely upon their own strength of arm and steadiness of nerve. Untrammeled by torpedoes, and unfettered with a fondness for the conventional bomb of commonplace conspirators, they will soon earn a place beside such masters of the homicidal art as those distinguished ornaments of the Tombs whose names we have proudly mentioned.

A Chapter of Accidents.

Fox-hunting is not accounted the safest pastime in the world. Now and then accidents occur, but they are always treated as among the mischances for which fortune has received provocation, and are at least in the list of probable contingencies. We venture to say, notwithstanding, that such a curious succession of accidents in the hunting field as we find in the last English newspapers cannot be paralleled in the records. During the Pytchley hunt, the chapter was begun by Gen. MAYOW, an old and esteemed officer, falling stone dead from his saddle. The General charged with the "six hundred" at Balaklava, and was a bold rider to hounds. His death is ascribed to disease of the heart. Almost directly after, but a long way off, Miss ELLICOTT, daughter of the Bishop of Gloucester, while hunting with the Berkeley hounds at Churchdown, was violently thrown and taken up for dead, although she still survives. On the same day, in the north, a Miss CAVENDISH was thrown, in the same way, and instantly killed. On the 28th of December, within a few hours, the hounds ran a fox into the church-yard of the village of Marston, and the whole hunt became mixed up with a funeral procession; the hearse was upset, and the fox took refuge in the newly-made grave. Happily, in this case, no one was hurt. This was followed by a clergyman having his neck broken while hunting in Lincolnshire. Almost simultaneously with this, near "Sander's Gorse," a hound leaped at the head of a fox which had been killed, and was hanging over the saddle-bow of a huntsman. The dog caught the head in his mouth and hung on. The horse took fright, got the bit between his teeth, and scoured off across the country at a terrific pace, leaping five-barred gates, and setting the whole field in confusion, the dog still holding on. Finally, the rider went over the horse's head, but the horse dashed on, dog and all, and was finally brought up and effectually stopped by a railroad train. In the meantime, two other horses took fright and threw their riders, each of whom was seriously injured.

This seems to us a kind of "epidemic" for which a rational explanation would be very difficult. Some might say that the occurrence of accidents to others may make people apprehensive, and so destroy their nerve; and some might argue learnedly about the horse disease. To say nothing, however, of the fact that several of the accidents occurred at the same time, and that sick horses are not used in the field, this solution is but partial and imperfect; and we imagine, after all, that there is something in this strange medley of coincident misfortunes, "more than natural, if philosophy could but find it out."

President Grant and Postage Stamps.

Some time ago, says the Swiss *Times*, two youths of Berne addressed a letter to President Grant, asking him to aid them in gathering a collection of American postage stamps. A few days ago the said youths unexpectedly received through the American Envoy at Berne, a fine assortment of United States stamps, accompanied by a letter, in which the President said that his many duties had prevented him undertaking the collection himself, and that therefore, his youngest son had taken the matter in hand.

SUMMARY OF [illegible]

Theatres.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. Edwin Booth has acted Brutus nightly during the week at his theatre. The performance is one of great merit, and should be seen by all lovers of the legitimate drama. Mr. Booth has perhaps appeared in no part in which he has shown so many tokens of laborious study, and in which the results can be commended with so little qualification. In the dominant passions that sway the famous Roman, the actor can evidently thoroughly sympathize; and this, of course, is one great secret of his success. Mr. Booth does not sympathize with the passion of *Romeo* or that of *Claude Melnotte*. You feel sure, in seeing him in either of these characters, that he has a secret contempt for them, and this implies reserve and constraint above the self-abandonment which is the key and essence of histrionic power. But in *Brutus* there is no such drawback. The sympathy with patriotism and with love of country is here whole-souled even to enthusiasm; and hence, from first to last, in *Brutus* Mr. Booth is terribly in earnest. We consider that the tragedian rises to a more classic plane in this work than in almost any wherein he appears. There are so many beauties in the performance and so few faults as to afford grounds for hearty congratulation. As we suggested, on Tuesday, the artist would improve his work by somewhat closer attention, in parts, to light and shade. If, for example, he were less declamatory and forcible during the famous "Curse," the latter passage would be much more effective. But—we speak of the first night, and a change for the better may have been made since—Mr. Booth permits himself to get so near the limits of his physical strength early in the scene that he has too little in reserve to expend on the dénouement. This is a minor blemish easily corrected. Generally speaking, the earlier scenes are inferior to the later ones. The power, the finish, and the tenderness of the the last two acts are exceedingly fine. Mr. Booth's support, too, is better in this play than it has sometimes been, and hence the general effect is more harmonious and even. An additional compliment is well deserved by Mr. Thorne, whose *Titus* has the merit of being natural in a rare degree. The quiet grace and modest propriety shown by Mr. Thorne are as agreeable as they are uncommon. All the scenes are good, some of them remarkably so, and well sustain the reputation of the theatre. "Brutus" will be repeated each night in the ensuing week, and on the following Monday Mr. W. J. Florence is to begin an engagement in the "Ticket-of-leave Man."

THE "NEW FIFTH-AVENUE" THEATRE.

The darkest hour comes before the dawn, and Mr. Daly's misfortune that came with the New Year has proved for him the herald of prosperity in all possible ways ever since. His new house on Broadway is praised by everybody, and, what is better, is always full. His new play, "Alixe," has made a decided "hit," and the artists therein appear to good—in some cases, to admirable—advantage. Miss Morris has indeed made a success, which will prove to her of permanent advantage. The emotional power of this young lady is remarkable, and it will not be surprising if, with practice and study, she takes very high rank indeed. If not spoiled by indiscriminate and exaggerated praise, or blinded by zealots whose encomiums are [illegible] [illegible], Miss Morris may achieve a position far beyond what she has so far attained. The part in "Alixe" is excellently suited to her powers. It calls for the delicate treatment of the master passion in a great variety of phases and juxtapositions. The heroine is deeply, passionately in love, and she is required to pass through a world of doubt, of jealousy, of reviving hope, of bitter despair. Almost always when we see her she suffers, and yet Miss Morris always makes us think of her passion that "all other pleasures are not worth its pains." Her performance is to be set down either as an extraordinary piece of psychological analysis, or as a wonderful product of intuition. In either case, it is singularly fine and deeply suggestive. No one having feeling and imagination can see this embodiment without being stirred to close self-study and to wondering reflection on the intricate and endless capacities of the human soul. When Richter cried out to Music, "Away! Away! Thou speakest to me of things which in all my life I have found not and shall not find," he suggested something of what is conveyed by a performance like that whereof we write. It is not by any means a perfect performance. There are crudities about it, and there are hints of experience in look and gesture such as are incompatible with the character of the girl as described by the text; but the impersonation is strong in the intense reality of its feeling, in its tropical and passionate imagination, and in its unwavering consistency of purpose. It is refreshing to look at acting so full of all these fine qualities, not only because of its artistic merit, but because, in this life of fictions and shams, the possibility of splendid earnestness such as this reassures and consoles us. "Alixe," apart from the distinguished merit of Miss Morris and the smoothness of its general representation, is further recommended by being less feverish and objectionable than some of the French adaptations that have preceded it. The drama is evidently destined to have a long career of success.

Home Gossip.

Mr. G. L. Fox was last week in Savannah. ....Mme. Lucca has appeared in "Mignon," in Boston. The Italian opera season closed there yesterday....Mr. Jefferson was in Savannah on Thursday and Friday....Mme. Janauschek was last week in Charleston....Two performances of German opera are to occur in Richmond, on Feb. 13 and 14, with Miss Canissa as the prima donna....Mr. John E. Owens was last week at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....Miss Ethel acted last week in Utica, and in Syracuse....Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault were at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....The Aimée opera bouffe troupe was attracting overflowing audiences at Aiken's Theatre, in Chicago....Mr. Dominick Murray was at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati....Miss Charlotte Cushman was at the New-Orleans Varieties....The Lydia Thompson troupe was at the Academy of Music, and the Lingard company at the St. Charles Theatre....Rubinstein concerts are announced for this week in Mobile....The English opera troupe was last week in Milwaukee....Mr. W. J. Florence was last week at the Globe Theatre, in Boston....Miss Leclercq acted last week at the National Theatre, in Washington, and Thomas' concerts occurred during the week....Miss Neilson yesterday ended her engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia; Miss Ada Harland acted last week at the Chestnut-street Theatre....Miss D. P. Bowers was at the St. Louis Olympic....Miss Jennie Worrell and Miss Lillie Hall having concluded an engagement with Mr. Maguire, of the San Francisco Alhambra, to appear at that house, were, at last accounts, so disappointed at the "character" of the place that they had declined to fulfill their engagements....Mme. Rudersdorff gave concerts in Boston last week....Miss Maggie Mitchell was last week in Cleveland....Mr. J. T. Raymond has arrived in San Francisco.

Foreign Notes.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* critique on the latest London novelty runs thus: "A new comedy, in three acts, written by Mr. Gilbert, and entitled "The Wicked World," has been produced at the Haymarket Theatre. The dramatist has apparently derived his subject from a story bearing the same name which he contributed to [illegible] *Annual* some two or three years ago. The incidents of the play are supposed to occur in a skyey kingdom inhabited by fairies, who, from their elevated position in the clouds, are enabled to watch and to condemn the proceedings of the mortal world hanging in the ether beneath them. At an early stage of the representation the spectators are informed that each dweller in fairyland has upon earth "a perfect counterpart in outward form," so perfect, indeed, that even the immortals are powerless to distinguish themselves from their duplicates. This "condition precedent" upon which the fable is based is sufficiently perplexing to the audience, but it has the advantage of economising the strength of the company and enables certain of the performers to quit the scene as fairies and forthwith to reappear in the character of human beings. The female fairies, finding their state of existence rather monotonously happy, resolve to exercise certain magical powers which they possess to summon to the skies the "earthly counterparts" of two male fairies, *Ethais* and *Phyllon*, who have been dispatched by their king upon some mysterious errand to distant regions. The earthly *Ethais* and *Phyllon* are notable knights of rude bearing and indifferent morality. They enter brawling and blustering, and disgrace fairyland by their unchivalric conduct. Indeed, as they frankly explain, they believe themselves in the paradise of Mohammed, and view the fairy creatures about them as houris ministering to their enjoyment. The fairies, however, with one accord fall in love with these coarse roysterers. The introduction of mortal passion into fairyland and the miseries that thereupon ensue constitute the chief argument of the drama. *Selene*, the fairy queen, precipitately yields her heart to *Ethais*, who sets little store upon the gift, and seems attracted more by the charms of a humbler fairy named *Darine*. Between *Selene* and *Darine* a conflict of jealous rivalry arises. Ultimately *Selene*, rebuking *Ethais* for his ingratitude and inconstancy, so lashes herself into frenzy that she hurls at him one of those highly seasoned maledictions that have become fashionable upon the stage since the success of Miss Bateman's famous cursing scene in "Leah." The mortals having been the occasion of as much mischief as possible during their stay of twenty-four hours in fairyland, are then sent back to this earth, and the play concludes rather tamely with a reflection that human love is not for fairies, and that it behooves them to eschew morbid curiosity as to worldly transactions. As a story, "The Wicked World" displays considerable ingenuity, but it is essentially unsuited for dramatic purposes. Upon the stage it wears the air of laborious trifling, and its lack of sense and interest becomes oppressively manifest. The long speeches and conversations of the characters are tedious, and weigh heavily upon a fable of so frail a constitution, while they tend in no way to clear up its obscurity, or to render many small complications intelligible to the audience. To relieve the more serious portions of the drama, or in the hope of fortifying its unsubstantiality, the character of a comic fairy has been introduced; but the sallies of *Lutin* are not particularly humorous, while his observations upon the nature and results of earthly love are scarcely decorous. Mr. Gilbert's fancy is agile enough, but his imagination seems cold and inert. His fairies are unfairy-like, distinguishable in no degree from the mortal characters, using the same forms of speech, expressing the same modes of thought, and moved by like impulses and sentiments. The *dramatis personæ* throughout are but shadowy, inanimate creatures who never assert their individuality or attract the sympathy of the spectators. The play is written in blank verse, of a sufficiently fluent character if it be unadorned by poetic thought. The curse delivered by *Selene* at the close of the second act, though it is little suited to the character of the fairy queen and is hardly warranted by the conduct of *Ethais*, who has never professed himself a faithful lover, is perhaps the most vigorous and effective speech in the play. "The Wicked World" had the advantage of zealous and painstaking representation. The performers were perfect in their parts and strove their best to carry into effect the intentions of the dramatist. But the play provides few opportunities for acting, and depends for success mainly upon decoration.

Shakespearean Lectures by Rev. John Weiss.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.

Rev. John Weiss:

DEAR SIR: Having heard from discerning persons of the interest excited in the literary circles of New-England by your course of six lectures on "The Characters of Shakespeare," and feeling sure that many persons in New-York would consider it a privilege to hear them, we desire that they may have the opportunity. If at this late period in the season you can make arrangements to deliver the lectures in New-York, you will confer a favor on us and on many other lovers of Shakespeare besides. Hoping that you may find it agreeable to comply with our request, and that we may have the pleasure of meeting you soon, we are, ourselves,

Yours respectfully,

W. C. Bryant, F. A. P. Barnard, George C. Barrett, C. F. Chandler, George Ripley, Samuel Osgood, Henry Sedley, F. O. French, Henry Ward Beecher, O. B. Frothingham, Henry Holt, Henry M. Field, Daniel M. Rollins, Jr., Parke Godwin, Horace Russell, Chas. A. Joy, Benj. K. Phelps, Whitelaw Reid, John H. Platt, Wm. M. Evarts, George William Curtis, Edward D. Morgan, J. H. Bundy, Ogden N. Rood, Henry G. Stebbins, S. H. Gay, C. P. Cranch, Oliver Johnson, David G. Francis, Erastus Brooks, James C. Carter, V. Botta, Charles Butler, Edward L. Youmans, Joseph H. Choate, John A. Weeks.

BOSTON, Jan. 18, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation, calling me to deliver my new course of lectures in New-York, is quite unexpected, but too flattering for me to refuse. I name the evenings of Feb. 7, 10, 14, 20, 22, and 24 for their delivery. I earnestly hope that the course may have sufficient interest to justify your kindness, and prevent you from regretting the friendly countenance you extend to me.

With sentiments of obligation and regard, I am, very truly yours,

J. WEISS.

To W. C. BRYANT and others.

These lectures will be given in Robinson Hall, No. 18 East Sixteenth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, as follows, viz.: Feb. 7, subject, "The Genius of Laughter;" Feb. 10, subject, "Wit, Irony, and Humor;" Feb. 14, subject, "The Humor of Shakespeare—Touchstone, Bottom, Dogberry, and Malvolio;" Feb. 20, subject, "Ajax, Macbeth, Lear;" Feb. 22, subject, "Falstaff;" Feb. 24, subject, "Hamlet."

RECEPTION TO MISS FAITHFULL.

A Brilliant Gathering at Steinway Hall—Address by the Distinguished Guest of the Evening.

Miss Emily Faithfull, the great representative and advocate of the higher industrial and educational interests of woman, was last night tendered a reception by the ladies of New-York. The reception took place in Steinway Hall at 8 P. M., at which hour the hall was completely filled by an audience two-thirds of which was composed of ladies. The platform of the hall was reserved for Miss Faithfull, the ladies of the committee, the professional ladies who contributed to the evening's entertainment, and the most distinguished of the other guests of the evening. At 8 P. M. the reception began, with Mrs. Henry M. Field in the chair. Miss Pfenniger contributed the first music of the evening in the form of a brilliant solo on the piano-forte, after which Miss Matilda Toedt gave a delightful rendering of "La ci Darem," with variations, on the violin. Mrs. Field then delivered an address, welcoming Miss Faithfull to this country and to the society of American women. Miss Faithfull was then introduced to the audience, by whom she was most enthusiastically received. She delivered an extemporaneous address on the subject of the recognition of woman's right to labor and independence. She described the origin and progress of the movement in England, with which she had been so brilliantly associated, and in the course of her remarks said she was glad to have observed the recognition woman's labor received in America. In England, she said, there are now over 2,500,000 of women dependent on their own exertions for their support. This fact, Miss Faithfull thought, showed that society required a readjustment that would take years to bring about, and that the world must yet learn that while work is not dishonorable in man, idleness is discreditable to women. Miss Faithfull entered a strong protest against the life of mere pleasure to which the young women of the day are bred, and believed that if women, from their early youth, were trained up to useful and honorable employments, the first step toward the solution of the delicate problem of the future of women would be achieved. She also said that in England it was a common belief that, if women received the opportunities for suitable and remunerative labor, that they would lose the desire for marriage. This she ventured to contradict, and hoped that such belief did not exist in America. The speaker concluded her brilliant address by reciting a touching poem on woman's work, at the close of which she received an ovation from the audience, and had to rise from her chair again and again, to respond to the enthusiasm of her admirers. A short concert followed Miss Faithfull's address, with Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt and Miss Antoinette Sterling as the singers. Mrs. Van Zandt sung the two songs of "Waiting" and "The Last Rose of Summer," and Miss Sterling, three songs, viz.: "Caller Herrin," "Don't be Sorrowful, Darling," and "A Man's a Man for a' That." Among the ladies present, were: Miss Mary L. Booth, Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, Mrs. E. D. B. Stoddard, Mrs. Mary Bradley, Miss Virginia F. Townsend, Mrs. Eliza Greatorex, Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, Mrs. Susan N. Carter, Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., Miss Sarah E. Furnas, M. D., Mrs. Sarah Maria Ellis, M. D., Mrs. Edwin Booth, Mrs. F. Bryant Godwin, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. E. L. Youmans, Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, Mrs. O. B. Frothingham, Mrs. Henry M. Field, Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard, and others.

The Small-Pox in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The following is the official report of the Board of Health in regard to the small-pox for the past week: The number of new cases reported is 134; deaths, 35—showing a falling off of more than fifty per cent. since the week ending Jan. 4. The number of cases now existing in Boston is estimated by the City Physician at 322, of which 209 are in the hospitals, and the remainder are otherwise isolated. The abatement of the disease has been steady during the month.

THE MYSTERY IN OUR BUILDING.

I never climb up the staircase in that mountain of a building, where at the very apex are my tiny quarters, without recalling my early lessons of physical geography. If it is warm and luxuriant below, and blossoming away with a fauna of untold magnificence, as you mount up higher, though the change be gradual, from tropical you ascend to temperate, until at last on top you get to something like squalor as to appearance, and especially of these cold days to an arctic temperature. Our base is occupied by a grand insurance company, which has for years, I suppose, been getting richer and richer by the accumulation of all the alluvial drift from the upper country. Its gorgeous display of ornamental desks, its plate-glass partitions, its bright stuccoed ceilings represent to me something which must have basked from time immemorial in the warm tropical sun. What was to this great Company such minor disturbances as a miserable fire in Chicago or Boston? Catch them hanging out at their windows some flaring sign, as would have done a Bowery tradesman, informing the passing public what might be their paltry losses or their tremendous surplus. Did the august President of that Company, on that eventful day when Boston was on fire, come a moment sooner to his office? I must confess that on that occasion I watched for his appearance. It was at 11½ A. M.—at precisely the same hour when he usually came—that his coupé rolled up to the door. I have a friend in that office, a junior clerk, who described to me, at the sandwich and pie house, where we lunch, all about that President's entrée. "He wound up his watch," said Hobson, the junior clerk, twisting his finger imitatively into half of the roll he was munching. "No one ever dares interrupt him when he does that, and then our manager came to him."

"Bad fire, Sir," said our manager.

"Yes. By the way," said our President, "my wife honors the Company with a visit to-day at about 2 o'clock, and would you kindly send some one and have a luncheon ready for us—say at ten minutes after two? Yes, and make out a list of our securities, see our brokers, call in the loans, and have say from three-quarters of a million to a million ready this day week. I think my wife has a partiality for scalloped oysters and teal duck, and I should be glad if you would join us. By to-morrow, say at midday, I want here on my desk an exact statement of our business. I think I have the figures in my head to $50. Excepting from 2 till 2½, when I hope to have you in the private office at luncheon, I may be seen any time all day, and be very particular to let every one have free access to me. Yes, it is quite a fire."

"By jingo," said Hobson, biting vigorously into a pie, "it did me good to hear the old man talk that way, so cool. I do believe he could carry on the business and take risks right under Mount Vesuvius. Why, Sir, the clerks talking among themselves had put us down to lose a million; and though I don't do much as yet but make press copies and put postage-stamps on the letters, I do feel an interest in the old concern. *Esprit de corps*, Sir. The Governor is a Napoleon, Sir, in his way. You see I ain't used to hear talk of such big sums, and was afraid it might bust us, and that my place, such a chance to rise in, would be lost."

There are other insurance offices on the same floor, good ones, I have no doubt, but they seem to pale by comparison alongside of our grand one, and I have observed that two are to let, especially the ones which hung out the most reassuring placards on the occasion before mentioned. Above, on the next flat, are bankers, financial agents, stock-brokers, and officers of railroad and coal companies. The principals of these establishments I am unacquainted with, but I fancy I recognize some of the particular clerks. They mostly tear down-stairs at about midday, and come up again in a half-hour looking very much flushed and beated. There is every reason to suppose that a constant routine of financiering must, in time, entirely exhaust the human organism, from the fact of my having overheard one clerk say to another: "Coal! That's baby play; so many tons at so much, so many dollars. Wait until you're on a grind of drawing bills of exchange all day, and calculating rates all night. If that don't exhaust a fellow, I don't know what will. I haven't got an appetite for anything. It's two cocktails I had to start on, to stiffen me up with, and it's two more I am going to take right now."

A single flight higher up, and the transition is a rapid one. If things were luxuriant below, they now assume a stunted appearance. There is little, if any, gilding about the signs, calling attention to the various occupants of the room. Now come real estate agents, patent agents, a publishing company, lawyers, and money-lenders. Little pieces of paper stuck on doors announce that the dwellers therein "are out for ten minutes," "or will return in a half-hour," some of which records, to my certain knowledge, have remained there in permanence for the last year. The advent of the first money-lender happened three years ago; then, by some natural process of aggregation, another came, until now we have three. They have no paper outside telling callers that they are out. Early they come to work, and never leave off until night-fall. It is a popular superstition to suppose that they are beetle-browed, and have hands like talons. Quite on the contrary, though they all have hooked noses, and are inclined to sport very flashing breastpins, they are the furthest possible from being sinister individuals. In fact I am quite intimate with Mr. Swallowman, the oldest occupant. Sometimes he comes up to my flight, and we chat together. "There is no difference," he told me, "between me and the banker below. I would rather lend on bonds than on diamonds, or pearls, or rubies; the risk even is not as great, and it pays better. If I had capital enough I would go on Wall-street straight. Well, I am contented to stay here ten years more, if necessary, and then we can see what Swallowman can do. You have no idea what a good class of custom I have. Human nature is such a study. You have heard say it is easier to get a gold watch on credit than a leg of mutton. Well, I am the providence of many a fast broker. It often happens that he wants something, a mere trifle, say $200 or $300. Now, he might borrow $5,000 if he wanted to, but it would hurt his credit to ask his neighbor for the loan of a hundred or so. He sends me his solitaire or his diamond studs, and gets the money for a week, ten days, a year if he pleases. Pretty stone this, is it not?" and he exhibited to me a flashing diamond of some size. "This is good for $1,200. Perhaps the money was wanted to pay a gambling debt, or a dinner at Delmonico's, or for a stock adventure. Whenever Erie takes a sudden rise or drops, I am sure to have my hands full. The old story of the spider and the fly is not worthy of the age or the institutions we live under. There is nothing particularly venomous-looking about me, is there? If ever you are short, or any of your friends are, come to me, and I will treat you as a neighbor."

Mount up thirty-five steps more, and you are on the steppe which terminates your mountain ascent. Professions here are much mixed. Most of the doors have numbers on them like in a street, though you may see wood engravers and designers, stencil-makers and working jewelers who have signs out; but there is one office which was for a long time a mystery to me. That office has a glazed window, and when it was first occupied a painter came and emblazoned on it in big yellow letters, "Pills, Ointment, & Salves." Small, active, bilious-looking men, never more than one at a time, would come running up the stairs at all hours of the day, gaze vacantly at the various rooms, see Pills; then, taking a pass-key from their pocket, enter noiselessly, and close the door after them. Evidently, if not in a wholesale business, by the single box of pills, the proprietor of that establishment was doing a thriving business. One Winter afternoon, as I was entering our building, I observed a rather dingy-looking individual, with a decided hang-dog expression, examining the address bulletin at the landing. "Any patent medicine people in this building?" he asked. Just as I was about answering in the affirmative, some one passed between us, and went up the stairs. Though it was quite dark, I thought I noticed his eyes flashed, and that his white teeth gleamed under his mustache, as if he was excited by some object which aroused his anger. "No matter; it ain't of no consequence," said my questioner. "I guess it ain't here—may be next door," and he slouched off. I had occasion to go out an hour afterward, and to return again, when I thought I noticed my inquirer lounging under the lighted lamp-post. I was reconnoitering him, when he crossed the street, entered our building, and noiselessly went up the stairs. I followed him, he preceding me about a flight. The next moment I heard the rush of numerous footsteps, and could dimly see a struggle on the stairs. The man who had gone before me was being bodily lifted up over the balustrade by three assailants, and was in peril of being dropped full thirty feet on the landing below. Somehow he did not seem to fight manfully, but was exhausting his energies by swearing. Of course I rushed forward to rescue him, when, much to my relief, his assailants placed him on the steps again, and, with a rapid succession of kicks, hurled him down to the landing below. By this time people from the offices and the street heard the noise and were congregating below. The man picked himself up; when interrogated would give no answer; as to his assailants, they had passed through the crowd. There was no policeman in the neighborhood, and that was the end of it. Whether the janitor knew anything about it I cannot tell. Usually a very watchful Cerberus, when interrogated about it by me, he pleaded utter ignorance. Pills, Ointment, & Salves was now quite deserted for months, when one day this Spring, "Plumes, Feathers, & Artificial Flowers" was painted in its stead. Now, said I, we will have pretty little working girls tripping up the stairs, and our flat will be enlivened. I think I watched on the floors to find a fragment of a green leaf, or if in the air there eddied a shred from some maraboo feather, but I never could discover anything. After a while again came swarthy-looking men, one at a time, and looked themselves in. That Pills and Plumes were one and the same thing was evident to me, from the fact that a young man, a stranger on the flat, after gazing around, and seeming in doubt, said to me, with a decided foreign accent, "Peels, if you please." "Oh! Plumes, you mean—there it is." "Thank you. Peeles and plumes; it begin with a P—all ze same sing," which I suppose it was, and he produced his key, too, and went in.

Some ten days ago, working late in my office, I heard a gentle tap at my door. "You will excuse me," said a young man, entering, "if I trouble you for a light for my cigarette, and, besides, I wanted to make your acquaintance. We are all under some indebtedness to you."

"How?" I said. "I do not think I ever had the pleasure of seeing you before."

"Excuse me. Your fortunate presence, accidental though it might have been, prevented us from probably breaking a spy's neck. I am Pills."

"Oh!" I exclaimed, the facts of the contest on the staircase suddenly recurring to me, "so you would have thrown him down-stairs?"

"In the heat of passion, yes. It would have served him right. He might have caused the death of a dozen friends of ours. But it was better as it was—that he only got a good kicking. Any scandal in the building might have been very injurious to us."

"You are—what are you then?" I asked. "I know you don't sell pills. I must confess to be curious as to any occupation which necessitates your throwing a man down-stairs, even when attached to the artificial flower business."

"We are simply Cuban conspirators, and a good many of the sharpest blows the Spanish have received have emanated from this pill and plume office."

"You wouldn't mind my writing this all up, would you?"

"Not in the least. We change quarters to-morrow to quite another part of the city. Our new office will do a thriving business—in pens, or pans, or plates, or something quite simple, providing it begins with a P, so that our people, who may not understand English, can make it out."

"You seem quite familiar with our language?"

"And why not, being a Harvard graduate? I should be exceedingly pleased if, in remembrance of your neighbors, you would accept these cigars," and he placed a bundle of Rena Victorias on the table; "and should you see any one up here, looking around—men of about the type and appearance of those who were participants in that trouble on the staircase—should they ask for us, please say to them—here I will write it down for you—'*Pildoras y plumas han mudado*,' which means pills and plumes have removed;" and saying this, with a very courteous bow, he left me.

My friend Hobson, the clerk in the grand office, who knows much more about cigars than I do, when I gave him one to smoke, said: "When I shut my eyes so, and puff it so, it's Elysium. I feel, I feel like the President of our insurance company."

KISSING FOR LUCK.

The Story of the Capital Prize in a Detroit Lottery.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, Jan. 22.

The telegraph, yesterday afternoon, brought this message:

DETROIT, Jan. 21.—The drawing of the Harmonie gift concert is taking place at the opera-house today. The first prize, $20,000, was drawn by Mrs. Hugger, of Cleveland, Ohio.

As the novelist might say, "thereby hangs a tale." Although Mrs. Hugger appears to be the sole winner of that handsome sum of money, she is really entitled to only half of the prize, the lucky ticket itself being in possession of her partner in this enterprise—a man who, by the way, is not her husband. And this is how it all came about:

Matthias Curth is a saddler, and for some time has been in the business at No. 310 Woodland-avenue. He is not the shrewdest in his transactions, and his willingness to give credit has brought him to financial perplexity, in fact, so much was he embarrassed that, while there is due him the sum of $1,400 from dilatory customers whom he has accommodated, he found heavy debts pressing him and nothing with which to meet his obligations. To add to his trouble, his wife died about three months ago and left him to care for two little children.

In the same building where Curth lives, Frank Hugger keeps a saloon. One morning, about two weeks ago, Curth stepped into the saloon for his matutinal beverage. He was feeling despondent, but after having quaffed his potion, which was handed him by Mrs. Hugger, he felt more cheerful. He had read the tempting announcement of the "grand gift concert of the Harmonie Society," at the Detroit Opera-house on the 21st inst. It occurred to him that it would be a fine thing if he could, by a small investment, win a rich prize. He proposed to Mrs. Hugger that they two buy a ticket. No, she thought she would not. While Curth was trying to persuade her that they might draw a large sum, Mrs. Hugger's mother entered the saloon, and after hearing Curth's statement, she strongly urged her daughter to accept the proposition, and agreed to buy a ticket herself also. Finally, yielding to solicitation, Mrs. Hugger said she would take a half-interest with Curth in a ticket. So he and she kissed for luck, as the German custom is, and the three went down town together to find a place where the tickets were on sale.

After searching for about two hours they at length found a book-store where gift-concert coupons were speculated in. Curth bought two for himself, and the old lady purchased one. Then Curth and Mrs. Hugger kissed again, to make their luck more binding, and selected their partnership ticket, after which they went home.

On the night before the drawing Curth dreamed that his partnership ticket had drawn a prize of $500. The vision seemed so real that he firmly believed it would come true, and actually planned how he would dispose of his half ($250) before leaving his room on the following morning. Then he went to the saloon and informed Mrs. Hugger of what he had seen in his dreams. He was so enthusiastic, and so positive the ticket would draw a prize, that some outside parties who happened to be in the room made sport of him. But he felt so sure of winning that he offered to bet the drinks for the company on his success. The bet was promptly accepted, much to his gratification. In the afternoon, in more than fulfillment of the dream, Mrs. Hugger received a telegraphic dispatch that this partnership ticket had drawn the grand prize, calling for the handsome sum of $20,000.

CUBA.

Prospects of Slavery—The Attitude of the United States—A New Spanish Organ—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1873.

The Spanish party thinks that, for the present at least, and for a year to come, it has succeeded in staving off all movements and resolutions intended to injure or destroy the existence of slavery in Cuba. The conviction, however, has come over all, that slavery, in its present form, will be abolished, although not a single step has been taken to secure any other system. The announcement that a few thousand recruits are on the way to reinforce the diminished army is considered as promising another pillar for the support of the slavery edifice, but a sufficient number of troops to subdue and crush the rebellion cannot be sent from Spain, and consequently negro slavery will be of shorter duration than is hoped.

THE INTERIOR.

Of important movements in the interior since the attack on Holguin nothing is known, and both sides appear to be almost inactive—the insurgents, from want of ammunition, and the Spaniards from a lack of available troops. A correspondent of a Havana journal thinks that, in view of the opinions of some American journals, demanding a recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, the Spaniards ought to recognize the Modoc Indians as belligerents. A fair exchange is no robbery, and the Spanish aid to the Modocs would undoubtedly compel the people of the United States to sue for peace in a few weeks, while the Havana Volunteers alone would be sufficient to withstand the attacks of all the armies that could be raised in America—at least an Havana journal stated so once, and as the Government Censor allowed the publication of the article this must necessarily be trustworthy. The Havana journals are not alone to publish nonsense, a prominent New-York daily having stated editorially, only a fortnight ago, that "no Cuban owned any slaves." Fully three-fourths of the slaves in the island are owned by native Cubans—the Herrera, Cardenas, Poey, Arrieta, and other families having thousands, while every non-plantation-owning Cuban family wealthy enough to employ a couple of house-servants generally has them in the condition of slaves. It is true that the abolition question has received a great impetus from prominent Cubans, but there are numerous Spaniards in old Spain, and of late a very respectable number of the same class here, who are abolitionists to the core. The latter-day Cuban abolitionists, who owned slaves and lived in luxury on the products of their labor, frequently increased by a liberal application of the slave-driver's whip, ought not at least for decency's sake, to prate of abolition doctrines. It is the spirit of the age and not their own conviction or generosity of heart; it is political complications, and not their native liberality, which compel them to speak, and often with aching hearts, to act, as abolitionists.

A NEW PAPER.

Within a few days a firebrand will be lighted in Havana intended to illume the minds of the ignorant and timid, to destroy the nefarious influence of the wealthy slave-owners, and to show the Spaniard in Cuba to the outside world in bright colors. The Council of Thirteen, the Spanish Casino, the army contractors, and all other adherents of the ultra party favorable to the prolongation of the war and slavery, stand aghast at the temerity of a few young Spaniards, who will begin the publication of the *Tribuno Español* a radical journal, on the 1st of February. The Captain-General, knowing that a radical Spanish journal would soon destroy the influence of his friends of the Casino, and consequently his own power, while it would, whenever required to do so, neutralize, or even perhaps set at naught, the fantastical preachings of the Havana Press, devoted to metaphysics, French and Papal news, the newest method of manuring lands, and flattery of the powers that be, refused at first to allow the journal to issue. The editors of the *Tribuno* are all Spaniards, as no Cuban could act in such a capacity, because he would at once be held an "insurgent" and be treated to a dose of powder and lead, should he dare to write about Spaniards, that which a native Spaniard only can write with impunity. The editor called on the Captain-General, requesting him to mention in the petition, that he (the Captain-General) had refused to allow the appearance of the journal; he (the editor) would then lay the subject before the Cortes. The Captain-General "wilted" at once, looked on the daring editor, an old Spanish journalist, with astonishment, and signed the permission. The *Tribuno*, in a language more or less intelligible to the uninitiated, proposes to attack the existence of slavery, the nabobs and roaring-lion patriots who fill their pockets out of the national treasury and have set up a kind of government of their own to disobey the laws of Spain. The *Tribuno* wishes to dispel political and social superstition and error, and to bring about a close union of all Spanish Americans. But the cloven foot of the liberal Spaniard shows itself in the following paragraph:

"A confederation of independent nations speaking the same language (referring to all Spanish Americans) and with the same habits and religion, would be an event which would deal a mortal wound to the absorbing power of an egotistical people who are dominated by the false conviction that they are possessors of more intelligence than those of other races."

The latter are the Americans, whose Anglo-Saxon descent, customs, and hardihood are the bugbear of all Spaniards, because, in the natural course of things, it is plain that the Spaniard will always be the greatest talker, while the Anglo-Saxon will be the superior worker of the two. Nature and an all-wise Providence have ordained that Americans shall rule America, that the English language shall supersede the Spanish, and that all religions shall be equal. The *Tribuno*, however, has a right to object to Anglo-Saxon-American aggression and absorption, as a worm has a right to squirm when trodden upon. The immense importance of the publication of the *Tribuno* in relation to the abolition of slavery, and to affairs in Cuba, cannot be overestimated; it is the appearance of a new element in the Spanish political world.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Exchange is still rising, and the general opinion is that London sixty days will not go below 35 per cent. premium, even during the height of the season.....The *Constancia* wants all recent arrivals from Spain to join the Volunteers and all lukewarm and anti-Spaniards who have not given any signs of life as patriots to contribute toward paying the expenses of the war—not much chance of success in that line. The *Diario* is astonished because Gen. Aparicio was killed at a dinner. This is natural, as Generals are not killed here, but are either garroted if belonging to the insurgent side, or allowed to retire to Spain if on the other side. The *Diario* is also astonished because the Genoa University has opened its doors to the female sex. As the *Diario* Party is opposed to the education of man, what wonder that it should oppose the education of woman? The late Portuguese Consul here, Mr. Fernando Gaver y Tiscar, who was recalled by his Government at the request of the British Cabinet, has left for Spain. Mr. Gaver was a willing tool of the Pro-slavery Party, and contributed materially toward the enslavement of the Chinese, while under his protection many peculiar deeds against free Chinamen were committed.

THE EDGAR STEWART.

It is reported that the Edgar Stewart landed her cargo of war material near Caney on the 13th and 14th inst., having been run aground to make the landing, and having been gotten off on the evening of the 14th after twenty-four hours' detention. The information is from Cuban sources, which add that everything reached the interior in safety.

THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

The journals publish this morning in large type, and as a piece of great news, that Mr. José Maria Mayorga has been appointed general agent of the Cuban Republic in New-York by President Cespedes, vice Vice-President Aguilera, who is ordered to return and assume the functions of Vice-President of the Cuban Republic. The *Diario* is glad of this, and also that Jesus del Sol, the ex-insurgent General, is expected to return to Cuba, accompanied by Mr. Aguilera and an expedition. According to this, the *Diario* would illuminate its offices whenever its partisans meet with defeat. The drift of the item about Aguilera is not very clear, but it seems to be a preparation of the public mind to receive the news of the landing of the Stewart's expedition, and perhaps of that of Jesus del Sol, accompanied by Aguilera. QUASIMODO.

WOMEN AND STREET CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sorry that I wrote so ambiguously, or that I used words so awkwardly, as to convey the very impression I sought to avoid. I do not ask or expect any special privileges for women in our street cars, nor am I sure that they would be appreciated or acknowledged by the majority of them. As far as my experience goes, both conductors and drivers do their whole duty toward women. I know a car cannot stop on a curve in the road, but I know they are obliged to slacken their speed, and this is why I select such a spot as the best for me to get on a car while in motion. My invariable answer to a driver, when he shouts that he can't stop, is that nobody has asked him to. Surely if I choose to get on a car while it is in motion, thus running the risk of getting my precious neck broken, I am not asking for myself any "special privilege." It is simply choosing between two evils. Much as I respect mankind, and great as my admiration and regard for them is, I am sorry to say that I have seen numerous instances which go to refute your assertion, that "the majority of men readily yield their places to women or to aged men." I have more than once given my seat to some venerable patriarch, when on all sides of me were young men, so intent on reading their paper or curling their mustache as to be utterly unconscious of the fact that an old and feeble man was trying to steady his tottering limbs by holding to a strap or bracing against the end of the car. I know of no better place to study human nature than in an omnibus or street car. No one can travel in them daily without adding greatly to his stock of wisdom in this respect, and I must say that the more I see of it the poorer opinion I have of it. I know that the present system is calculated to demoralize men, (and women, too,) and to make them selfish and unfeeling, and I greatly fear that the present generation are far less thoughtful and considerate than were their fathers before them. I do not expect or wish any man to yield his place in the car to me, or to any woman. He does not secure it without an effort, and if he gives it up he seldom receives anything in return, unless it be the consciousness of having done a kind and self-sacrificing act; and this is a thought which will always carry its reward with it. What I asked at first, and *all* I meant to ask, was that better accommodations should be provided, so that there should be enough for both men and women. Do not, I beg of you, lift the responsibility from the shoulders of the railroad corporations, where it justly belongs, but let it rest there until it shall express some measure of justice from their jocund bodies. If you ride much, (and I don't suppose you do, for editors are generally too poor to indulge in such luxuries,) but if you do, and speak from your own personal observation when you say that as a general thing men yield their places to women, I should like to know over what particular line you travel, and if there are any desirable houses to rent in that vicinity. H. M. J.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 24, 1873.

[When we can afford it, we ride on the Fourth-avenue or Sixth-avenue road, and will give up our seat to our correspondent at any time.]

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to second the appeal of H. M. J., in your paper of this morning. I have wondered many times during this last month if the male population of the City had a monopoly of the cars. Else, when the drivers find it necessary to refuse any passengers, why do they invariably choose the women? During the worst week, after the great snow, I was obliged to walk a mile and a half in the morning, and the same in the afternoon, because, forsooth, there was no room for me on the cars. I do not object to walk, and even prefer it in good weather, but I do object decidedly to wade that distance through slush and snow and over icy pavements. Only a few days ago, after waiting on Bleecker-street for a full quarter of an hour for a green car, I was told to wait for the next. This proved to be a yellow one, and would have taken me a full half-mile out of my way, and was therefore no use at all to me. Are we not supposed to know what we want when we hail a car? It is as necessary for women as for men to get to their business early in the morning, and even more so, as for the most part we hold subordinate positions, but we are expected to wait any time to suit the convenience of the drivers.

The standing does not affect me so much as most other women, as I sit during the day; but to all women standing is the most fatiguing and injurious position they can assume.

ANOTHER WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1873.

Protracted Lawsuits for an Insignificant Sum.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 25.

One of the best known cases among practitioners at the Bristol County bar is the famous suit of Morse vs Merrit. Out of an issue joined in 1863, involving $1 56 worth of land and a few cords of wood—the whole matter at interest not amounting to fifty dollars in value—has grown upward of thirty separate suits, some of which have been contested at great expense and with the most thorough determination on both sides, while the amount of moneys claimed by the litigants has already risen to over $600. Sometimes it is one party who sues the other, and sometimes it is the other who sues the one; but in some sort of shape the ever familiar "Morse vs Merrit" garnishes the Clerk's docket. The parties were both of Easton originally, and it is in that town that the property lies, out of which has proceeded so much trouble. Mr. William Morse now resides at Taunton, and Mr. Isaac Merritt at North Bridgewater. Nearly every lawyer in Bristol County has had opportunity first and last to personally know something about this interminable proceeding, and at last accounts one of the veteran litigants was girding himself up to start for Boston to ally himself with one of the more celebrated legal gentlemen of that metropolis in anticipation of a further tilt in the Supreme Court.

The Home for Incurables.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to an article in your to-day's edition showing the influence of a newspaper for good, in the case of the Hospital for Incurables in London, I beg to say that we already have in our vicinity, in successful operation, a similar establishment—"The Home for Incurables" at West Farms. This institution has lately appealed to the public to raise $100,000, to increase its usefulness by the erection of new dormitories, and half the sum has already been subscribed. Now, your newspaper can increase its usefulness—as it has done heretofore for the children of the poor, last Summer, and for the Children's Aid Society, lately—by noticing this worthy charity. Perhaps some millionaire may put his money to good account by an endowment to this good work, so prominently begun, instead of adding another hospital to the already long list. New-York is not lacking in the number of its hospitals, but is suffering from their insufficient endowment.

Respectfully,

HENRY F. SPAULDING.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1873.

Arkansas Legislature—New Registration.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 25.—The Senate to-day, passed a bill requiring all contests for State offices to be made before the General Assembly.

The Governor has ordered a new registration in the counties of Scott, Johnson, and Greene, that the people may have an opportunity to vote on the Constitutional Amendment on the 3d of March.

A great many witnesses have been summoned to appear before the Committee on Privileges and Elections at Washington in the Arkansas case. The Governor has given a certificate of election to W. J. Hynes, the Reform candidate as Congressman at large.

Meeting of the Republican Subcommittee.

The Committee on Contested Seats, appointed by the Republican Central Committee, met at headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening; Hon. Thomas Murphy presided. Three delegations were present from the First Assembly District, and each claimed to be entitled to seats in the central organization. Col. Burns, John Robinson and others advocated the recognition of the regular association in the district of which Col. Stetson is President, as opposed to the Kingsley Republicans, who were represented by N. Kingsley, Sr., and John Ham, and the Henry Smith party, for whom John P. Fraser, John Battersby, and others appeared. After the hearing in the First District the Committee received two delegations from the Third District. It is understood that the Central Committee will be advised to order a re-election in both districts.

The Best and Cheapest Hair-Dressing. BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

A LUXURY.—Having a tooth drawn with Laughing-gas at COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Splendid Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling. Sold everywhere.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

PITT—COMBS.—Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father-in-law, Samuel H. Combs, No. 222 East 128th-st., New-York, by Rev. Alexander Shaw, assisted by Rev. James T. Ramsey, SAMUEL C. PITT to Mrs. LIZZIE V. COMBS, all of the City of New-York.

DIED.

CURR.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 25, JAMES CURR, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 446 Canal-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

COMSTOCK.—Of diphtheria, on Friday morning, Jan. 24, HARRY GORDON, youngest son of Gilbert H. and Fanny M. Comstock, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 786 Greenwich-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

DOWNS.—On Friday, Jan. 24, at the residence of Thomas Whitlock, Esq., No. 114 Madison-av., after a short illness, Mrs. ANN M. DOWNS, in the 68th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELLIOT.—Jan. 25, DENSMORE ELLIOT, aged 42 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, on Monday, 27th inst., at 3½ P. M. The remains will be taken to Sharon Springs for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

GRACE.—Jan. 24, EDWARD A. GRACE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 41 Orchard-st., on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock. Also the members of the John O'Brien Association.

GRIFFITH.—Suddenly, ALBERT EVANS, aged 14 months, youngest child of Richard and Annie Griffith.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M., from their residence, No. 102 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

HYATT.—On the 25th inst., in this City, after a short illness, EMMA, daughter of Edward Hyatt.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 3 P. M., on Monday, 27th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 9 West 22d-st., without further notice.

INGALLS.—On Friday, Jan. 24, CLARA A., daughter of Isaiah and Sarah W. Ingalls, of Portland, Me.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her uncle, O. F. Wentworth, No. 187 Grand-st., on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Portland for interment.

McFARLAND.—On Friday, Jan. 24, JINNIE, daughter of Alexander McFarland.

Funeral services will be held at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Thomson, 34th-st., west of 6th-av., on Monday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—At Madison, N. J., on the 22d inst., MARY, widow of the late John B. Miller, aged 78 years.

Funeral from her late residence, at Madison, N. J., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock. Trains leave Barclay-st. at 11 o'clock A. M.

OSBORN.—At Bellport, Long Island, on Friday, 24th inst., EDWARD OSBORN, aged 55 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Bellport, Long Island, on Monday, 27th inst., at 1½ P. M.

SEAMAN.—At White Plains, on Thursday, Jan. 23, MARIA B. SEAMAN, widow of the late Jas. V. Seaman, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, 26th inst., at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Jordan L. Mott, Mott Haven.

SHAW.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 15, LATIMER B. SHAW, aged 75 years.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M., at the Central Congregational Church—Rev. Dr. Scudder's—Hancock-st., Brooklyn. His friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

TRACY.—On Saturday morning, Hon. WILLIAM H. TRACY, Justice of the Marine Court, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WIGGINS.—At Queens, Long Island, on Saturday, 25th inst., ELLEN R., wife of Benj. Wiggins, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, without further invitation. Trains leave Hunter's Point for Queens at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting to convey friends to house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

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HAVANA LOTTERY.—CAPITAL prizes, drawing of Jan. 24, by steamer and telegraph:

3,796 drew	$100,000
11,036 drew	50,000
18,111 drew	25,000
6,932 drew	10,000
29,573 drew	5,000
24,394 drew	5,000

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

A CARD.

MONADNOCK, sometime correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in England, will send, gratis and post free, a specimen number of his new periodical to any address sent, post-paid, to MONADNOCK, Aldwyn Tower, Malvern, England.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

P. H. T. STANDS FOR PLAIN HOME TALK, and it is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington-av., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "A book for private and considerate reading." Price $3 25, and sent postage prepaid everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the dogs," worth $10, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR.

At the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-DAY AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built. Seats free.

GRACE CHAPEL.—IRVING HALL, IRVing-place and 15th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, lecture on *The Interview with Nicodemus.* Seats free.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. H. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to hear Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts., THIS (Sabbath) MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON Hudson-st., near Spring.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Revival meetings through the week.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., THIS (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*The Test of Christianity*; evening subject—*The Universalist Idea of God.* The public is cordially invited to attend.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH—In the absence of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. GULLIVER, of Binghamton, will preach on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector. Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 3½ P. M. address the Sunday-schools of the Parish. Bishop CLARK will preach at Calvary Free Chapel, East 23d-st., near 2d-av., at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION have removed to their new edifice, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Divine service by the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., in the MORNING at 10½, and 7½ P. M. Pews may be secured of the sexton. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—SUNDAY services, MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½ o'clock; the Rector, Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, will preach. Strangers welcomed and furnished with seats.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University. Subject—*The Love and Mercy of God in Christ, contrasted with the Cruelty and Fatalism of Natural Evolution.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. In the afternoon, the third sermon will be preached of the course on "Gospel Lessons for Daily Life." Subject—*The Home Life.*

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. D. B. McCAFFREY; also at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Failure and Success.* Come and hear.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS, MORNING, subject—*Prayer.* EVENING, Rev. RUSSELL N. BELLOWS will preach.

DANIEL'S WONDERFUL PROPHECY.—Bishop SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Great Events of the Present Day, as Foretold in Daniel, Chapter xxi.*

ELDER J. S. COOK WILL PREACH AT No. 405 Grand-st. at 10½ A. M. Preaching also at 3 P. M. Copies of The Illustrated Bible Banner given away; sent one year free to ministers of all denominations.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place.—Divine services every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. On SUNDAY, 26th inst., a sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. WUARIN, recently arrived from Geneva.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Elder MOSES A. DOWNING, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All made welcome.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. We have both seats and standing room.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Services MORNING and EVENING. Baptism in the evening. WEDNESDAY EVENING, ALLAN CURR's oration on *The Ocean.*

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting and lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., on SUNDAY, Jan. 26, MORNING and EVENING. Public services every evening during next week at 7½ o'clock.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV. (RESERvoir-square.)—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Joy of a True Faith.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. HENRY ASTEN. Evening subject—*Recognition in Heaven*, at 7½, by Rev. L. S. WEED. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free to all. Seamen and others are cordially invited.

REV. DR. FAIRBAIRN, WARDEN of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., will preach at the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 7th-av. and 39th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26. Service to commence at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Church the Educator of Her Children.* A collection will be made for St. Stephen's College. Services at St. Chrysostom's every SUNDAY at 7, 9, 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH AT STEINway Hall at 10½. Subject: *Halting Between Two Opinions.* EVENING—Subject: *Christ and the World.* Devotional meetings MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS at Chapel of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., 42d-st., near Grand Central Depot.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK WILL PREACH at the Grand-street Methodist Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The General Judgment.* EVENING at 7½ o'clock, fourth of the series of popular and interesting lectures.

REV. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., will repeat his sermon on *Religious Education Perverted*, after the Service of Song in Association Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the request of the Young Men's Christian Association.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., WILL preach in the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING to the young.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Preachers and Preaching for the People.*

REV. CHAS. WADSWORTH, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the South Presbyterian Church, corner Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING, PASTOR OF THE South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats provided for strangers.

REV. S. D. BROWN, D. D., WILL preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. S. HARROWER at 7½ P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.

REV. ALLAN CURR, REV. G. J. MINGINS, and EDWARD EGGLESTON will address the Sunday-School in Seventeenth-street Baptist Church, near 6th-av., next Lord's Day, at 2 P. M. All invited.

RUSSIAN GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 o'clock. All cordially invited.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The next regular meeting of the Association will be held at the Sunday-school Room of Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock. Rev. W. H. COOKE, of St. John's Chapel, will read the essay, the subject being, *The Sacred Songs of Children.* The subject of discussion will be: *To what defect in our Sunday-school order or discipline, or to what other cause, is it owing that so many of those who pass through our Sunday-schools fail to become living members of the Church.* All who are interested in Sunday-schools, whether they are members of the Association or not, are cordially invited to be present. ARTHUR C. KIMBER, Secretary of the Executive Committee.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick-st.—SUNDAY, Jan. 26, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. M. McCAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Communion services at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. Services will be held every evening during the week at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts., Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at the usual hours, 10½ and 3 o'clock. Seats free. Put into the collection plates as God has prospered you.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs. Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 7½, 9, and 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, the course of lectures by the Rector on *The Distinctive Principles of the Anglican Church* will be continued.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. STODDARD AND Master HOUGH, the physical test mediums, give a séance at No. 210 West 43d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. This is positively their last séance in the City.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Revival meetings next week.

ST. MARKS' SCHOOL, NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y.—An earnest, thorough family school for boys, located in the open country. Spring term, fifth year, commences Feb. 1. Circulars sent on application to Rev. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. STODDARD AND Master HOUGH, the physical test mediums, will give a Séance on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at Republican Hall, corner 33d-st. and Broadway. Skeptics invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Jan. 26, holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. J. B. FLAGG, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 7½ P. M. Deaf mute service at 3½ P. M. Seats free at all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADison-av.—Service on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock; sermon by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, opposite Amity-st.—Rev. GEO. SWIFT will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

SCIENTIFIC SERMONS BY STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, at Mohawk Hall, No. 302½ West 16th-st., corner of 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. *Exact Knowledge will bring Unity and Harmony.*

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.—Service of Song SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, followed by a sermon by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D. Bible class at 5 o'clock, conducted by Prof. WILLIAM H. THOMSON. Union prayer meeting daily at 3½ o'clock. Young men's devotional meetings THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING at 8½ o'clock. The rooms of the Association are open daily from 8½ A. M. to 10 P. M. All young men are welcome. The twentieth anniversary on MONDAY EVENING.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Civil Service Rules in England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an American, resident in England for some years, I venture to ask the insertion in your columns of a few remarks on the working of the civil service in this country, under the system of competitive examinations as a means of appointment—a subject not without interest to Americans at the present time. If report speaks the truth, it is proposed, in our civil service reform, to make not only first appointments but also promotion from grade to grade dependent upon a competitive examination. Now, I think it may be fairly concluded that competitive examinations, after a thorough trial in this country, have failed, in practice, to answer the purpose required, however perfect they may be in theory.

The scheme of appointment by open competition was inaugurated by Sir C. Trevelyan and Sir Stafford Northcote in 1854, though it was not completely adopted until 1870. As now in operation, all the civil service clerkships, in a majority of departments, are thrown open to general competition, without restriction or reserve, in any annual examination conducted by a civil service commission. Vacancies are thus filled by the candidates who obtain the highest number of marks in an examination open to all subjects between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. The pernicious effects of this system may be summed up as follows:

First—It fails to provide the right class of men for the duties required. The duties of the civil service do not, except in its highest ranks, call for brilliant abilities. Now the class of men who succeed in competitive examinations are necessarily clever and smart, with minds early developed—the very pick of the schools and colleges of the country; men whose abilities would insure them fame and fortune at the Bar or elsewhere, but who would clearly be out of their element amid the usually obscure duties of a civil service clerk, and be ill content with their pay. It therefore gets together a class of men who are too good for the work. On the other hand, it excludes those men who would do the work well and be content with their pay, viz., men without brilliant talents, whose minds mature slowly, and who, though they might never succeed in an examination at an early age, would in time become the best of public servants—men of sound judgment and good sense.

Second—For a severe competitive examination, in which the range of subjects is wide, a very special and laborious preparation becomes necessary. Now, as the competition tends to become sharper and more severe, the thorough but slow preparation gives place to a pernicious system of "cramming," and under the guidance of professional "trainers" the candidate is put through a sort of forcing process, and comes out "crammed" with the kind of knowledge only that will best pay and obtain the greatest number of marks in the competitive struggle. Thus a necessarily transient and superficial kind of knowledge is substituted for true general education and real ability, and the very purpose of competition is defeated. The quick, sharp youth of retentive memory would, under such a training, prevail over the man of tried ability and culture. Again, the poor man who is unable to avail himself of the highly-paid services of the professional "preparer," cannot hope to contend, on equal terms, with those who have received the final necessary polish, and he is, therefore, almost certainly shut out from the service.

Third—Appointment by competitive examination alone is apt to exclude just the men wanted for special duties. For example we may suppose a man peculiarly fitted for the duties of a Foreign Consulship, speaking the language, &c., put aside to make room for another whose only claim to superiority is that he can work the hardest problems and write the best Greek. The very palpable absurdity of making promotion in the service dependent upon a competitive examination has not yet been attempted in England. In that case we should have a man neglecting the duties which would not help him to promotion for the studies which would. And yet, if the principle of competition is a good one for first appointments, it is perfectly consistent to say that it is also good in the case of promotion.

G. MORTIMER TIBBITS.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1872.

Eastern Whaling Interest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article recently published in the NEW-YORK TIMES under the above heading did not cover the whole subject, so that a full and more correct, though brief, account of the whaling business, as now carried on from ports in the United States, will be acceptable.

There are at the present time 204 vessels engaged in the whaling business hailing from American ports. One hundred and fifty-two of them are at sea and fifty-two at the different ports to which they belong. Of the whole fleet 131 vessels belong to New-Bedford, and of that number 110 are now at sea. There are twenty-one whalers sailing from New-London, nineteen from Provincetown, and thirty-three belonging to other ports in the United States. The vessels now at sea, when last heard from, are reported to have taken on board, since sailing from their home ports, 52,000 barrels of sperm-oil, 43,000 barrels of whale-oil, and about 600,000 pounds of whalebone. [The amount of whalebone is estimated, as that is seldom reported at sea.] The value of oil and bone obtained by whaling-vessels now at sea and since their sailing is about $4,000,000.

In the past twenty years, the whaling business in America has declined fully one half, but is still of considerable importance to the country. It has been, and yet remains to some extent, one of our best nurseries for seamen, taking the largest number of their crews, when sailing, as green hands, and returning them at the end of a voyage able seamen. It was from the crews of returning whalers that our navy and merchant marine, in former years, were in part supplied with their best American seamen. The whaling business, of late years, has not been a profitable one to the owners, nor to those on the ships. The voyages have become very much lengthened, in consequence of the scarcity of whales, and the chances of full ships diminished from the same cause. The high price of oil at the present time makes it a paying business for ships that succeed in obtaining a cargo. The whole whaling business carried on at American ports does not yield a fair return for the capital invested and chances taken.

The loss of ships during the rebellion, and last year by ice in the North Pacific, were heavy blows to the whaling interest, but did not cripple nor destroy it.

NEW-BEDFORD.

Duties on Foreign Merchandise.

OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL REVENUE REFORM ASSOCIATION OF
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There have been so many statements made in relation to the proper method, under existing law, of assessing the duties on foreign merchandise, not only by officials, but others—few of whom are familiar with the exact situation, I propose, with your permission, to give your readers the law and the facts which have made, and are continually making, so much difficulty. Starting with the act of August 30, 1842, section 16, it will be found that, "*Valuation of foreign merchandise, at the time of purchase,*" governs in the assessment of duty. Section 22 of same act, in speaking of value of foreign merchandise, also alludes to the *time of purchase.* The Tariff Act of July 30, 1846, provides that the invoice shall state the *true cost*, and not the *market value abroad;* but on entering the goods the importer can raise the same, *in his opinion,* to the true market value abroad. See, also, page 107 of Ogden's Compilation of the Tariff Laws for 1867. Act of March 3, 1851, section 1, provides for *actual market value*, or wholesale price, at the *period of exportation.* Act of March 3, 1865, section 7, also provides for *market value* at the time or *period of exportation.* But the last act passed in fixing the valuation of foreign merchandise, settles the whole difficulty, viz.: Act of July 28, 1866, section 9, reads as follows: "That in determining the dutiable value of merchandise hereafter *imported*, there shall be added to the cost or general market valuation, at the time of exportation, expenses, &c," clearly meaning that the *cost* is to be taken as *the market value*, and the *two terms*, under this act, are synonymous. Therefore, article 23 of Revised Treasury Regulations, part 4, in assessing the duty upon the value of foreign goods, at the *date of exportation is wholly unauthorized by existing law*, as we have clearly shown.

Article 85 of revised Treasury regulations, part 4, of Treasury Department, is also entirely inoperative under existing law. The whole trouble being that the Treasury Department, instead of rescinding these Treasury regulations, made operative under former acts, have allowed them to stand for the guidance of revenue officials. Therefore, all provisions of acts passed before the act of 1866 went into effect, are, consequently, void, notwithstanding Treasury regulations to the contrary, and, in the language of Judge Story, (see circular to Collectors from the Secretary of the Treasury, Sept. 27, 1819, volume 2, page 28,) "No usage of a Collector can prevail against the obvious terms of the law, it may be his misfortune, or the misfortune of the public, if he misinterprets the law, but he cannot alter it." See evidence of David Ogden, Esq., before "*Senate Investigating Committee,*" volume I, page 142, in reference to a suit against the Government, before Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, when the Collector of the port was asked by the Judge on his examination, whether he had made the charges under any law? He replied, "No law, your Honor, but Treasury instructions." "Well," said the Judge, "you might as well have charged a hundred dollars as ten dollars," and decided against the Government. It occurred to me that the exact position should be furnished you, as the revenue laws are a specialty with us.

JOHN C. HOPPER,
Secretary.

The Deputy Chamberlain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a tax-payer, I am opposed to an unnecessary increase of the number of City officials, and have, therefore, taken some pains to ascertain what are the duties of the Deputy Chamberlain, and, if I am correctly informed, the office is a perfect sinecure.

The office of Chamberlain is coexistent with our City Government; but a Deputy was never thought necessary until some few years since, when Mr. Stout, late Chamberlain, wishing to visit England, obtained the passage of a law enabling him to appoint a Deputy. Now, I think a Chamberlain is bound to remain here, and discharge his duties during his term of office, and thus save the people the unnecessary tax of $10,000 annually.

My opinion is that, if Mayor Havemeyer, instead of appointing another Deputy Chamberlain, had determined to abolish the office, he would have done the right thing.

A REFORMER.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Report of the Subcommittee of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty.

The Subcommittee of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty have made a report on the East River Bridge to the Executive Committee. After alluding to the chief points in the majority and minority reports of the Bridge Directors, the substance of which reports has already been published, the Subcommittee notice Mr. Kingsley as follows:

As to Mr. Kingsley and the systematic and somewhat successful efforts of the Executive Committee to make him appear as the most important individual in the bridge business, they, it would seem, are unable to say too much for him. First, as to the compensation, the Executive Committee, in support of the fifteen per cent. rate, cite the New-York Post-office, upon which the Government allows fifteen per cent. to the contractor upon the cost of all *stone* prepared, delivered and ready for setting. But we ask, did the Government also allow fifteen per cent. on the cost or appraised value of the land taken? In the case of the bridge by the Executive Committee's own showing, the amount paid for land, damages, &c., was over $660,000, fifteen per cent. upon which would be $99,000 commission, or, at reduced rate, of five per cent., $33,000 commission on a real estate transaction much in excess of half a million dollars purchase money. This fact needs no comment. But the Executive Committee proceed in a still more remarkable way, to give their General Superintendent an importance which did not and does not belong to his position. They say: "It was supposed that it would take several years to complete the foundations of the work, in the successful accomplishment of which alone the problem of the complete success of the bridge itself, in the opinion of its great projector (Kingsley) consisted, and the resolution, by the terms of limitation of the compensation (fifteen per cent.) required his (Kingsley's) services for the whole of that time."

In the first place, Mr. Kingsley was not the "great projector" of the bridge. [See Roebling's letter dated Jan. 19, 1857.] Then, as to the importance of the foundations, it is now a matter of history that the really great projector, Jno. A. Roebling, Engineer-in-Chief, lost his life while personally superintending the preliminary arrangements for building the foundations of the bridge towers, and that his son, Washington A. Roebling, was soon after appointed to fill his place. But it is not generally known that, since his appointment, he has personally and almost constantly superintended this great work, both inside the caissons and upon the superstructions; and that almost, if not entirely, to him and his dead father the success of the undertaking, thus far, is due. It should now be stated that Mr. W. A. Roebling, in closing an exhaustive and detailed report (June, 1872,) upon the manner of construction and progress on the foundation and towers, makes no mention whatever of the Executive Committee's general superintendent or overseer; and this is the more remarkable when it is observed how careful he is to name all his able assistants in the work. He says: "The pleasant task yet remains of expressing my thanks to the gentlemen who have so ably assisted in the prosecution of the work, and to whose untiring industry, constant watchfulness, and sound judgment is mainly due the success which has attended it to the present time. The work in the caisson has been carried on by the daily supervision of both Col. Paine and Mr. Collingwood, relieved at times by Mr. Martin and Mr. McNulty, whenever the outside duties of these gentlemen would permit." Note how carefully he proceeds: "The labor below is always attended with a certain amount of risk of life and health, and those who face it daily are, therefore, deserving of more than ordinary credit. The general *foremen* below have been Messrs. Green, Young, Woliver, O'Mailey, and Korner, assisted by twelve under-foremen." After mentioning several other names in other departments, he closes; but not a word of the Executive Committee's General Superintendent, Kingsley. And now, in justice to the Engineer-in-Chief, we must add that which his modesty would forbid—it is this: During the past Summer, he was for some time absent from his post, and for a few days it was thought that he, like his father and predecessor, had sacrificed his life, too, in his devotion to, and personal superintendence of, the building of the bridge. It was his custom to "go where he sent his men," and, by his presence, confirm the confidence, which in many cases he had first to inspire by leading the way. Upon one occasion he remained too long "below," and was taken out insensible. He recovered, but his bodily health, we are informed, and regret to say, has never been fully restored; and yet, let us add, this important information seems to have been studiously withheld from the public. His salary is $10,000. The Executive Committee's General Superintendent's was for two years and nine months, over $45,000 per annum. The great projector, the late Mr. J. Roebling, was appointed Chief Engineer—his compensation conditional upon the success of the enterprise. The Executive Committee have, in their report, attempted, but without entire success, to make it appear that their favorite, and general superintendent, (whose modesty does not forbid him passing an eulogy upon his own disinterested (?) motives and his own acts, too long to repeat here,) is the projector, builder, and all important man on this work. [See his letter to *Eagle* of April 15, 1872.]

Your committee earnestly hope that the recommendations and suggestions of both the majority and minority reports touching the necessity of guarding the public funds against misapplication, or other forms of abuse, by some proper legislation, will receive the immediate attention of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,
NATHANIEL COTHREN,
JULIAN ALLEN,
OLIVER G. CARTER,
J. G. L. BOETTCHER,
Subcommittee.

By order of the Executive Committee,
E. T. BACKHOUSE, Chairman.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 20, 1873.

The City and County Finances.

The Chamberlain, yesterday, issued an official statement of the condition of the City and County funds to the end of the year 1872, as follows: Balance in City Treasury on Dec. 21, $3,037,026 03; receipts, ten days, to Dec. 31, $1,124,255 31; payments, same time, $1,940,178 38; balance, Dec. 31, $2,221,102 96. Sinking Fund, redemption, balance, Dec. 21, $1,139,582 49; receipts, ten days, $45,429 22; payments, same time, $60,000; balance, Dec. 31, $1,125,011 71. Sinking Fund, interest, balance, Dec. 21, $390,080 38; receipts, ten days, $43,827 84; balance, Dec. 31, $433,908 22. Board of Appropriations, balance, Dec. 21, $188,664 67; receipts, ten days, $6,750; payments, same time, $11,160; balance, Dec. 31, $184,254 67. County Treasury, balance, Dec. 21, $2,680,793 30; receipts, ten days, $429,620 30; payments, same time, $1,529,470 17; balance, Dec. 31, $1,580,943 43. Total balance, Dec. 21, $7,436,146 87; total receipts, ten days, $1,649,882 67; total payments, same time, $3,540,808 55; total balance on Dec. 31 in the deposit banks, $5,545,220 99.

A Sleeping-Car on Fire.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union, Jan. 24.

The passengers on the sleeping-car from New-York to this city, on Wednesday night, were aroused from their tranquil slumbers by Dr. Gaylord, of Meriden, who had discovered the roof of the car on fire. The bell rope was burned off, and the train could not be stopped until the doctor had pushed forward into the next car and informed Conductor McKinney, who stopped the train, when the flames were extinguished. The roof of the car was badly burned. Probably the fire caught from a lamp. The passengers were badly frightened, and were transferred to the rear sleeping-car.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Pacific Mail....b3.	73⅞	300	Western Union...	84
300	do....	73¾	1000	do....	83⅞
500	do....	73¾	200	do....	84
200	do....	73⅞	400	Union Pacific....	35⅞
500	N. Y. C. & Hud...	105⅛	500	do....	35⅞
500	do....	105	500	do....	36
100	do....	104⅞	200	do....b3.	36
1000	do....	105	100	do....	35⅞
200	do....	105⅛	1000	Rock Island....	113⅝
100	do....c.	105⅛	800	do....	113⅝
200	do....s3.	105	200	do....b3.	113⅝
200	do....	105⅛	200	do....	113⅝
500	do....c.	105	200	do....c.	113⅝
500	do....	105⅛	100	do....s3.	113⅝
200	do....s3.	105	100	Bos., H. & Erie...	8⅝
200	do....s3.	105⅛	200	do....	8⅝
400	Lake Shore....	95	900	do....s3.	8⅝
600	do....	94⅞	600	Ohio & Miss....	49⅛
400	do....c.	94⅞	300	do....	49
300	do....	95	200	do....	48⅞
300	do....b3.	95	1100	do....	48⅞
100	do....s30.	94⅞	400	do....c.	48⅞
200	do....	94⅞	300	do....b3.	48⅞
300	Erie Railroad....	64⅞	500	do....	48⅞
900	do....	64⅞	100	do....b3.	49
500	do....	65	300	do....s3.	48⅞
900	do....	64⅞	300	do....	48⅞
800	do....s3.	64⅞	100	do....s60.	48⅞
500	do....	64⅞	500	do....	49
100	do....	64⅞	100	St. L. & Kan. C....	70
100	do....	64⅞	100	do....b3.	70
200	do....c.	64⅞	100	C., C. & I. C....	38⅛
200	do....	64⅞	100	do....b3.	38⅛
200	St. Paul....	53⅞	300	do....	38⅛
100	do....	53⅞			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.s3.116⅛	$70,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.115⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, bet. call....115⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s, C.,'81...118⅛
55,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.116⅛	50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68..116⅛
225,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.s3 116⅛	20,000 do....116⅛
100,000 do....s30.116⅛	10,000 U.S 5-20C.,'64,bc.115⅛
20,000 do....116⅛	10,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.s3.115⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$50,000	Tenn. 6s, o. b30.	81	200	Con. Coal....	46⅛
25,000	do....	80⅞	200	do..bet. call.	46⅛
15,000	Tenn. 6s, n...s3.	80⅞	50	Adams Ex....b. c.	98
50,000	do....b30.	81	1000	Erie Railroad Pf.	79
25,000	do....	80⅞	100	do..bet. call.	79⅛
20,000	Va. 6s, Def....	14⅞	200	Harlem Railroad.	119⅞
2,000	N. C. 6s, old....	33⅛	400	do....b. c. b3.	119⅞
40,000	Mo. 6s....s3.	93	100	do....	119
10,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July....	23	100	Ill. Central....	121
1,000	Erie 5th....	93⅞	200	Cl. & P. Gd...b. c.	90⅛
20,000	Long Dock bds.	92	100	L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3.	95
6,000	Harlem 1st....	101⅛	100	do....c.	94⅞
2,000	Mich. So. 2d....	98⅛	400	do....	95
3,000	C. & Tol.S.F.bs.	102	500	do....c.	95
10,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d..	95⅛	600	do....	95⅛
2,000	C., P. & Ash..n.	96	200	do....s3.	95
11,000	Pac 7s, guar.by State of Mo...	98	100	do....b3.	95⅛
15,000	Cen. P. G. bds...	100	500	do....	95⅛
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st....	85⅞	200	do....c.	95⅛
50,000	do....	85⅞	1500	do....	95⅛
1,000	do....	85⅞	200	do....	95
22,000	U. P. 7s, L. Gt...	77	20	do....	95⅛
11,000	do....	77⅛	600	do....	95⅛
13,000	do....	77⅛	100	do....c.	95⅛
10,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.	75⅛	100	do....s3.	95
11,000	do....	75	700	do....	95
10,000	do....	74⅞	200	do....b3.	95
2,000	B.&So.Ill.1st.c.	95	100	C. & N. W....	83⅛
5,000	H.&St.J.8s,Con.	92⅛	100	Chic. & R. I...b. c.	113⅝
2,000	C., R. I. & P 7s.	102	100	do....	113⅝
4,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..	104⅛	100	Tol.,W.& W..b. c.	73⅛
1,000	P.,Ft.W.& C 2d.	97	100	do....c.	73⅛
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	86⅛	100	Un. Pacific...b. c.	36
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	93	100	do....	35⅞
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	41	100	do....	36
5,000	O. & M.Con.S.F.	92⅛	300	do....	36⅛
1,000	North Mo. 1st...	90⅞	500	do....	36⅛
1,000	Col..C.& I.C 2d.	75⅛	300	do....s3.	36⅛
31	Merchants' Bank.	116	300	do....	36
38	Hanover Bank....	100	200	do....b3.	36⅛
10	Am. Ex. Bank....	111	1600	do....	36⅛
100	N. Cen. Coal. b. c.	44⅛	100	do....c.	36⅛
50	Mariposa Pref....	2	100	do....	36⅛
100	do....	2⅛	500	do....	36⅛
500	Mar.L.&M. bc.s10.	22⅛	800	do....	36
100	W. U. Tel....b. c.	83⅞	200	M. & St. P. b.c.s3.	53⅛
100	do....	84	100	do....b3.	53⅛
100	do....s3.	83⅞	200	do....s3.	53⅛
800	do....	84	100	do....c.	53⅛
200	do....	84⅛	100	M.& St.P.Pf..b. c.	78⅛
200	do....c.	84⅛	300	Bos., H. & E..b. c.	8⅝
100	Pacific Mail....	73	400	H. & St. Jos...b.c.	48⅛
100	do..bet. call.	73	300	Del., L. & W....	97⅛
200	do....	73⅛	200	do..bet. call.	97⅛
200	do....	73	100	do....	98
200	do....s3.	72⅞	33	Alb. & Susq....b.c.	92⅛
1000	do....	72⅞	100	Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	58⅛
200	do....	73	200	do....	58
			500	At. & Pac.Pf.b. c.	29
			600	do....	29⅛
29	N. Y. C. & Hud....	105	32	Chic. & Alton....	114⅛
300	do....b. c. s3.	105⅛	100	St.L.,K.C.& N.Pf.	69⅛
300	do....	105⅛	100	do..bet. call.	69⅛
100	do....c.	105⅛	300	do....	69⅛
100	do....	105⅛	300	do....	69⅛
200	do....c.	105⅛	200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	49
800	do....b3.	105⅛	100	do....c.	49
1300	do....	105⅛	300	do....b3.	49⅛
500	do....	105⅛	100	do....	49⅛
500	do....	105⅛	200	do....c.	49⅛
200	do....c.	105⅛	400	do....b3.	49⅛
100	do....	105⅛	400	do....	49⅛
200	do....b3.	105⅛	100	do....s3.	49⅛
600	Erie Railroad.b.c.	64⅞	100	do....	49
500	do....	65	200	do....s3.	49
1100	do....	65⅛	500	do....	49
100	do....b3.	65⅛	200	do....c.	49
900	do....	65⅛	100	do....b3.	49
500	do....s15.	65	400	do....	48⅞
100	do....c.	65⅛	100	do....c.	48⅞
900	do....b3	65⅛	300	do....	48⅞
700	do....	65⅛	100	do....c.	48⅞
300	do....	65⅛	200	do....	49
100	do....b3.	65⅛	400	do....b3.	49
100	do....c.	65⅛	400	C., C. & I. C...b. c	38⅛
100	do....	65⅛	100	do....b3.	38⅛
500	do....c.	65⅛	100	do....s3.	38⅛
100	do....	65⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$20000 U. S. 6s, C., '81..119	$50000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....b3.116⅛
10000 U.S.6s, C.'81.s3.119	11000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.116⅛
10000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.115⅛	5000 U. S. 10-40 C....115⅛
10000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.114⅞	33000 U. S. 10-40 C....115⅛
13000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.115⅞	5000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114⅞
10000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.115⅛	
700 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.115⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

300	Western Union...	83⅞	100	Toledo & Wabash.	73⅞
200	do....b3.	83⅞	100	do....b3.	74
100	do....	84	200	New-Jersey Cen...	104
200	do....s3.	84	200	Rock Island....	113⅝
200	do....	84⅛	400	St. Paul....c.	53⅞
100	Mar. L. & M....b3.	22⅛	100	do....b3.	53⅞
500	N. Y. C.& Hudson.	105⅛	500	do....	54
100	do....s3.	105⅛	100	St. L. & Kansas C.	69⅛
1200	do....	105⅛	100	Pacific R. R. of Mo.	58⅛
1200	Lake Shore....	95	300	Bost., H. & E.b3.	8⅝
1900	do....	95⅛	200	do....s3.	8⅝
900	do....	95⅛	200	do....	8⅝
100	Union Pacific....	36⅛	200	Hannibal & St. Jo.	49⅛
1400	do....b3.	36⅛	100	do....b30.	49⅛
300	Erie Railway....	65⅛	200	do....	49⅛
100	do....b3.	65⅛	400	Ohio & Miss....	49
1000	do....	65	2100	do....	49⅛
700	do....	64⅞	200	do....c.	49⅛
100	do....	65⅛	200	do....b3.	49⅛
900	do....	65⅛	800	do....	49⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Maryland Coal Co.	22⅛	1300	Un. Pac....b.c.	36⅛
100	Con. Coal of Md..	46⅛	600	do....	36⅛
1300	West. U. T....b.c.	84⅛	100	do....s3.	36⅛
100	do....	84⅛	100	do....b3.	36⅛
100	Mariposa L. & M..	22	100	Tol., W. & W..b.c.	74
100	do....b.c.	21⅞	200	Chic. & R. I.b.c.s3.	113⅝
100	do....s3.	21⅞	700	do....	114
100	do....	21⅞	200	do....	113⅞
100	Mariposa L. & M., Pf....b.c.c.	30	1000	Mil. & St. P...b.c.	54
100	Pacific Mail...b.c.	73⅛	100	do....s3.	54
500	do....	73⅞	100	M. & St. P. Pf.b.c.	78⅛
600	do....	73⅞	100	St. L. & I. M...b.c.	97⅛
800	do....	73⅛	100	C., C. & I. C..b.c.c.	38⅞
200	do....c.	73⅛	500	do....c.	38⅛
100	Atlantic Mail..b.c.	9⅛	200	Ohio & M...b.c.s3.	49⅛
100	do....	9	200	do....b3.	49⅛
100	do....	8⅞	1000	do....	49⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H.b.c.c.	105⅛	500	do....	49⅛
300	do....	105⅛	600	do....	49⅛
200	do....	105⅛	100	H. & St. J....s3.	49
100	Erie Railway....	65⅛	100	do....b.c.	49
100	do....b3.	65⅛	200	do....	49⅛
700	do....b.c.	65⅛	800	Pac. of Mo..b.c.b3.	58⅛
400	do....b3.	65⅞	200	do....	58⅛
800	do....	65⅞	1000	do....	59
600	Erie Pf....b.c.	79	500	Atl. & Pac.Pf..b.c.	32⅛
1000	do....	79⅛	1000	do....	32⅛
100	Mich. Central....	109	500	do....	32⅛
400	Del., Lack. W..b.c.	98⅛	500	do....	32⅞
500	L. S. & M. S...b.c.	95⅞	600	do....	32⅛
1400	do....	95⅛	900	do....	32⅞
1300	do....b3.	95⅛	900	do....	33
200	do....	95⅛	100	do....	33⅛
1000	do....	95⅛	400	do....	33⅛
1000	do....b3.	95⅛	600	do....	33⅛

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

300	New Cen. Coal....	44⅛	200	St. Paul Pref....	78⅛
200	West. Union....	84⅛	100	do....	79
300	do....	84	200	Tol. & Wab....	73⅞
100	do....	83⅞	300	do....	74
100	Am. M. Un. Ex....	69½	100	do....b5.	73⅞
200	Pacific Mail....	73⅞	400	Bost., H. & E....	8⅝
100	do....	73½	100	do....s3.	8⅝
200	do....	73⅛	100	do....b3.	8⅝
100	do....	73⅞	100	H. & St. Jo....b3.	49⅛
400	do....	73⅛	500	Ohio & Miss...b3.	49⅛
300	do....	73⅛	100	do....	49⅛
400	Atlantic Mail....	8	200	do....	49⅛
500	N. Y. C. & H....	105⅛	600	do....	49
200	do....	105⅞	400	do....s3.	48⅞
200	Harlem....b3.	119	300	do....	48⅞
100	Erie Railroad....	65⅛	100	do....b3.	49
1000	do....	65⅛	200	C., C. & I. C....s3.	38⅛
400	do....b3.	65⅛	100	do....	38⅞
800	do....s3.	65⅛	100	do....	39
800	do....	65⅛	100	N. J. Southern....	24⅛
700	do....	65	400	At. & Pac. Pf....	33⅛
600	do....	64⅞	600	do....	33⅛
800	Erie Preferred....	80	600	do....	33⅞
100	do....b3.	80	700	do....	34⅛
155	do....s3.	80	400	do....	33⅞
100	do....	80⅛	500	do....	34
1700	Lake Shore....	95⅞	500	do....	34⅛
100	do....b10.	96⅛	1000	do....	34⅛
100	do....s30.	95⅛	1000	do....	34⅛
300	do....	95⅞	800	do....	34⅛
300	do....	95⅛	700	do....	34⅛
400	do....	95⅛	100	do....	34⅛
100	Rock Island....	113⅝	600	do....	34⅛
300	Union Pacific....	36⅛	100	do....	34⅛
100	do....b3.	36⅛	500	do....b3.	35
100	do....s3.	36	500	do....	34⅛
500	do....	35⅞	500	do....	34⅛
100	do....b3.	36	300	do....	34⅛
400	St. Paul....	54⅛	300	do....	34⅛
100	do....b10.	54⅛	100	do....	34⅛
900	do....	54⅛	600	do....	34
100	do....	54⅛	100	do....	33⅞
200	Del., Lack. & W....	98⅛	500	Pacific R. of Mo..	59⅛
800	do....	99	200	do....	59⅞
500	do....	99⅛	100	do....	59⅛
100	do....	99	100	do....	59

SATURDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The Bank return this Afternoon shows an addition of nearly four millions to Loans and Discounts, $3,949,500, and about the same amount, $4,082,600, is added to the general line of Deposits. In Lawful Money the averages gain $1,553,100 in Greenbacks, and lose $739,100 in Gold Notes. The surplus over the required 25 ℘ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is slightly less than last week, and now stands $5,285,700 as against $5,499,100 on the previous return. The Gold average is probably a declining one, on account of the large shipment of $2,000,000 by this day's steamers for Europe.

Money worked comfortably for the Brokers to-day at 7 ℘ cent. Currency, or the same rate Gold Interest. The market not so cheap at the close as early in the week.

The Gold shipment of the day failed to advance the sales over the last price of Friday. The sales were 114⅛@114@113⅞@114@113⅞ ℘ cent. Exchange left off 109⅞@109⅛ ℘ cent.

The Public Funds were active, and the large advance of Friday on the news of the Syndicate well maintained. The 5-20s of 1867 sold up to 116⅛ ℘ cent., and the 10-40s to 115⅛ ℘ cent.

There was a partial halt in the Stock Exchange speculation on the share list early in the day, but this soon gave way to renewed activity and large sales on most of the Roads and Miscellaneous Stocks, the prices in the afternoon tending upward, and leaving off firm. There was an increased business in the Pacific and other Railway Mortgages, and also in Tennessee and Missouri State Bonds at full rates. The Union Pacific First Mortgage recovered ½@1 ℘ cent.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 25.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	114⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅛	116⅛
American Gold	114⅛	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105⅛	105⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	113⅞
North-west Common	83⅛	83
Pacific Mail	73⅛	73⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	79
St. Paul Common	53⅞	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	49⅛	48⅞
Western Union Telegraph	84	83⅞
Erie	65	64⅞
Union Pacific	35⅞	35⅞
Lake Shore	95⅛	95⅛
C., C., and Indian Central	38⅛	38⅛
Toledo and Wabash	74	74
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48⅞	49
Atlantic and Pacific	29	34

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 25.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96¼	96½
City 6s, new	100⅛	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	121	121⅛
Pennsylvania Central	58	58⅛
Reading	114⅛	114⅛
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	44	44⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅞
Northern Central	38⅞	38⅞
Lehigh Navigation	38⅞	38⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	91⅛	92

Mr. Andrew Pierce, of Missouri, who is in charge, as he will continue to be, of the practical working of the Atlantic and Pacific Road, and its leased line, the Missouri Pacific, today resigned the Presidency of the Company in New-York, and will hereafter be the Vice-President on the immediate line of the Road. Mr. Alden B. Stockwell, now of the Pacific Mail, has accepted the Presidency of the Company, placing large means in the Stock and Bonds of the Road, and pledging an active service to its financial affairs. The announcement was followed by an advance of 5 ℘ cent. in the A. and Pacific Preferred Stock, and 2@2½ ℘ cent. in the guaranteed Stock of the leased line—Missouri Pacific.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., the Bankers for the First Mortgage (Gold, 7 ℘ cents,) of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Road advise us that the price has been advanced to 95 ℘ cent. and accrued Interest. Only $200,000 of the total issue of $1,800,000 now remain unsold, although it is only three months since the loan was placed on the market.

The Union Mutual Insurance Company make their usual Yearly statement showing an increase of business-earned premiums of $202,640. Losses, expenses, and return premiums of $120,749. They declare a Scrip Dividend of *Thirty-five ℘ cent.*, redeem 50 ℘ cent. of the issue of 1862, besides paying 6 ℘ cent. interest on all outstanding Scrip. The assets amount to $1,268,122, of which $1,051,915 are in United States Bonds and other cash securities.

The Sun Mutual Insurance Company, for their Year's business, show earned premiums of $366,388; losses, expenses, &c., $319,949; total assets, $788,214, of which the Company have $568,000 invested in United States Bonds. They have paid *Seven ℘ cent.* Gold Dividend on their stock, and 6 ℘ cent. interest on outstanding Scrip.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company show earned premiums for the year of $1,488,949; paid out for losses, expenses, and rebatements, $1,600,636; total assets of $1,433,515, of which $549,330 are invested in Government Bonds and other securities, balance in premium notes, &c. The Directors have ordered the surrender of their Security Notes, amounting to $150,000.

The Customs paid in the Sub-Treasury this week amount to $2,437,110. The Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out $1,398,669.

The Sixpenny Savings Bank declare their Semi-annual Dividend of *Six ℘ cent.*, payable on and after 1st of February.

The following is a statement of the export of Rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns:

Countries.	Month ending Dec. 31. 1871. Tons.	Month ending Dec. 31. 1872. Tons.	12 months ending Dec. 31. 1871. Tons.	12 months ending Dec. 31. 1872. Tons.
America—				
United States	37,372	31,686	512,277	472,760
British	216	1,044	61,961	77,248
Spanish W'I. Islands	143	547	3,848	2,315
Brazil	1,124	1,578	20,519	20,710
Chili	98	133	11,130	2,845
Peru	2,337	1,968	29,262	34,874
Europe—				
Russia	894	7,261	78,367	106,305
Sweden	801	1,114	10,918	12,272
Germany	648	939	50,287	50,275
Austrian Territories	16	51	24,260	7,988
France	6	29	2,658	2,120
Holland	255	1,373	14,808	9,026
Spain & Canaries	1,178	1,883	13,199	11,010
Asia—				
British India	1,219	1,047	34,523	14,652
Australia	964	2,937	14,691	25,091
Africa—				
Egypt	2,400	1,556	16,759	14,472
Other countries	3,461	10,792	81,675	83,585
Total	59,127	65,938	981,197	947,548
Old iron to all c'ntries	7,748	9,049	139,812	108,181
Pig-iron to U. S.	8,953	8,111	[illegible]0,183	193,957

The week's imports of foreign merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,[illegible]7,805.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

☞ CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. The interest (payable in New-York June and December) jointly and severally guaranteed by special indorsement by the

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD, GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILWAY, AND THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

The Road completed and running. Mortgage $20,000 per mile.

Of the whole issue of this security, of which but $200,000 remain unsold, the remainder is offered at 95 and accrued interest by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

☞ SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, TO JOIN an established firm as bankers and stockholders. Address, with real name, A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 25—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92⅜ for money and the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 91⅞; new 5s, 90⅞. Erie Railway shares, 51⅞.

2 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American Securities firmer. United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 92⅛; new 5s, 91. Erie Railway shares, 50⅞.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25—P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅞, for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Rentes 54f. 37c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steadier. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales, 6,000 bales were American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 69s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 21⅛d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Tallow, 44s. 6d.@44s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Evening—Linseed-oil, £33 ℘ ton. Common Resin, 10s. 9d.@11s. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, via KEY WEST, Jan. 25.—Exchange firm; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 12⅛@13 ℘ cent. premium; short sight, 14⅛@15 ℘ cent. premium; short sight, in gold, 28@28⅞ ℘ cent. premium; on London, 40@41⅛ ℘ cent. premium; on Paris, 22⅛@23 ℘ cent. premium.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 107.—*Michigan Central Railroad Company vs. Mineral Springs Manufacturing Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.—The road, a Michigan corporation, received at Jackson, in that State, a quantity of wool, billed and marked to Stafford, Conn., and undertook to convey it to Detroit, and there to deliver it to a line of propellers on the lake, according to their usual course of business, the line of propellers being the next carrier on the route eastward from Detroit. While lying in the Company's depot in Detroit the wool was destroyed by fire, and the question was upon the Company's liability for the loss. A clause in the charter of the Company provides that "in all cases the Company shall be responsible for goods in deposit in any of their depots awaiting delivery, as warehousemen, and not as common carriers;" and the Courts of Michigan have decided that under this clause goods are "awaiting delivery" as soon as they are in a condition to be delivered over to the consignee when demanded, and not merely from the time when the right to charge for storage has accrued. But the jury was charged in this case that the Company was liable for the goods as common carriers during their transportation from Jackson to Detroit, and after their arrival at Detroit, for such reasonable time as, according to their usual course of business, under the actual circumstances in which they held their goods, would enable them to deliver the goods to the next carrier in the line; and the question whether under all the circumstances of the case, such reasonable time had elapsed, as to the goods, before the occurrence of fire, was left to the jury to determine. This issue was found against the Company, and the judgment was for the owners of the goods. The Court having refused to charge, as requested, that the Company were liable only as warehousemen, after the arrival of the goods at Detroit, this is assigned as error, and it is contended that while the goods remained in the depot there the liability of the Company was only the limited liability of warehousemen, imposing only ordinary care. It is also claimed that the Circuit Court should have accepted the construction placed upon the Michigan statutes by the Courts of that State. The defendant in error maintains the theory of the Court below, and insists that the strict liability of a common carrier remains after the arrival of the goods at the carrier's station, until the consignee has a reasonable opportunity to inspect and receive the goods.

F. Chamberlain, for plaintiff in error; A. P. Hyde, for defendant.

No. 91.—*Osborne vs. Mayor, &c., of Mobile.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Alabama.—The plaintiff in error is the agent of the Southern Express Company, a corporation of Georgia, having its principal office at Augusta. In February, 1869, the Company was engaged as a common carrier in the transportation of merchandise from places within and beyond the limits of the State of Alabama to the City of Mobile, where it had another office. The Company declining to pay $500, imposed by the ordinance of Mobile as a license fee, the plaintiff in error was arrested and subjected to the penalties thus imposed, and the courts of the State sustained the proceeding, holding that the tax was not upon exports or imports, and was not, therefore, obnoxious to the grant of the commercial power. It is here claimed that the ordinances imposing this tax affect the commerce of the nation, and their adoption and enforcement by the city is an invasion of the exclusive power of Congress, and must be adjudged to be invalid under the Constitution of the United States. The city insists that it is simply a tax on the business of the corporation.

B. R. Curtiss and C. A. Seward for plaintiff in error; P. Philips for defendant.

No. 27.—*D. Carlisle vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a claim under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, to recover the proceeds of a quantity of cotton seized and sold by Treasury agents. The Court found that the proceeds amounted to $43,237, and that the claimants never gave aid or comfort to the rebellion, unless the manufacture and sale of saltpetre to the Confederacy was such; and this fact is held to bar a recovery. It is here insisted that the proclamation of the President of Dec. 25, 1864, granting pardon and amnesty, unconditionally and without reservation, to all who participated, directly or indirectly, in the rebellion, relieves the claimants from proof of loyalty, and that the judgment below must be reversed.

The case was submitted without argument.

Carlisle & McPherson for claimant, the Government filing no brief.

Atlantic Mail—Seizure of the Morro Castle.

The Morro Castle, of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's line, arrived from Havana on Friday night, and on hauling up to her berth at pier No. 4 North River, yesterday morning, Deputy Marshal Fisher went on board and informed the Captain that the vessel was under seizure for debt. The officers soon after left the steamer, and the following notice was posted on the main-mast:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 25.

The steam-ship Morro Castle has been attached by me, at the suit of James E. Morris & Co., for cause of contract, and will remain in my custody until the claim is settled or the vessel is bonded.

S. R. HARLOW.

Under these circumstances, no attempt was made to discharge the cargo, which was left untouched during the day.

The affairs of the Company are in an extremely doubtful condition; but the directors state that a decision, which it is understood has already been arrived at, will be announced to-morrow. Should the Company discontinue business, their steamers undoubtedly will be bought by the Samana Bay Company, which, in any event, will be likely to take over the Crescent City, as the latter was offered for sale previous to the present embarrassment.

Statistics for the Week.

The Police made 1,321 arrests during the past week.

There were reported during the week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 528 deaths, 467 births, and 173 marriages, showing a decrease of 30 deaths, and an increase of 15 marriages and 4 births, as compared with the preceding week. Seventeen cases of small-pox and 7 deaths from that disease were reported during the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 27 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday; estimated loss $47,775; insurance, $252,320. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 9; friction of machinery, 1; foul chimneys, 4; hot coals from stove, 1; ignition of débris of previous fire, 1; kerosene lamps, 3; overheated stove, 1; overheated furnace, 1; overheated stove-pipe, 1; sparks from stove, 1; not yet ascertained, 4.

A Fugitive Forger Extradited.

Detective Officer Marsh, of the Liverpool police force, sailed yesterday in the Inman steamer City of Brussels, for England, having in his custody William Henry Morgan, alias Martin, alias Marmin, who was arrested by Detective Elder, of the Central Office, on his arrival in this City about two months ago. The prisoner is charged with having uttered forged drafts and checks to a very large amount on the banking-house of Pim & Co., of Liverpool. After considerable delay the accused was delivered to the custody of Detective Marsh by the United States authorities under the extradition treaty, and has been taken back to await trial. Before sailing, Detective Marsh expressed his gratitude for the kindness and courtesy shown him during his stay in this City by Capt. Irving and other members of the detective force.

MEETINGS.

HANCOCK LODGE, NO. 49 I. O. O. F.—Members are notified to meet at the Lodge Room on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, prompt, to pay last tribute of respect to our late member, P. G. CHARLES F. RANDOLPH.

JAMES W. DOWNEY, N. G.
GEORGE CRETER, Secretary.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

LAST WEEK OF THE

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

We will offer, commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 27, our stock of LINENS and WHITE GOODS, thus giving a fine opportunity to all desiring to replenish for house-keeping purposes.

LINENS.—This stock comprises French Damask Table-cloths, in pink, buff, and white, with Napkins to match; French Doylies; Scotch and Barnsley Sheetings; French Lunch-cloths, fringed, in colors; Towels and Towelings, in all the grades; Napkins, of every size and quality, and a general assortment of all kinds of Linen and Linen Goods.

WHITE GOODS.—In White Goods will be found lines of CAMBRICS, SWISS and JACONETS, plain, striped, figured, and plaid; plain and figured NAINSOOKS; Bishop and Victoria LAWNS, DIMITY, &c., &c. Also, TARLETANS in all the shades for evening wear, and FRENCH CREPE for trimming and over-dresses.

EMBROIDERIES.—We offer in Embroideries a great variety of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, from the narrowest to the widest, in the finest qualities; French Embroidered Bands; Guipure Bands, Edgings, and Insertings; novelties in Embroidered Sets; large assortment of ladies' Linen Yokes of the most exquisite workmanship. Also, full lines of Ruffles, for trimmings and neck wear.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST. GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have largely replenished their popular stock of YARD WIDE, very heavy HOUSEWIFE LINENS, 45c. per yard; value 60c.

Ditto, lighter make, 50c.; value, 65c.

A large line of fine DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, various sizes, a little out of order, at about one-half their cost.

An immense stock of DAMASK NAPKINS, $1 per dozen, upward.

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS at greatly reduced prices.

HUCKABUCK TOWELS, $1 50 per dozen, upward.

BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED DAMASK by the yard.

HUCKABUCK, TOWELING, LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, &c.,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also, an immense stock of every description of Carpets, Oil-cloth, &c., &c.,

At the late extremely low prices, notwithstanding the recent large advance in Europe, offering as to quality, style, and price, UNUSUAL BARGAINS to HOUSEKEEPERS to supply their wants.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th Sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING

LADIES' PARIS-MADE BLACK SILK SUITS, full size, handsome quality, and elegantly trimmed, only $50 each, upward.

A few ELEGANTLY-EMBROIDERED PARIS-MADE SUITS, less than one-half the cost of importation.

Ladies' REAL IRISH AND FRENCH POPLIN DRESSES, $40 to $50, less than cost of material.

Ladies' MOHAIR SUITS, fresh, very handsome, choice colors, $16 to $25 each.

BLACK CASHMERE MOURNING SUITS, extra fine quality, $25 each, upward.

Black Alpaca ditto, $10 upward.

An immense stock of LONDON-MADE REAL SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, wadded, and lined with heavy silk, and handsomely quilted, $35, $40, $50 each, upward, about one-half the prices of last November.

The very best quality of PARIS-MADE REAL KID GLOVES, one button, $1 per pair; two buttons, $1 50.

BOYS' SUITS, the latest styles, only $9.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED OVERCOATS, fine and handsome, only $12.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 27, a large purchase of

DARK COLORED ARMURE and DIAGONAL SERGES at 50c. per yard, recently sold at $1.

A splendid stock of IMPORTED WHITE GOODS at extremely attractive prices.

SILKS.

The richer quality of Colored Poult de Soie Antique, $3 75 per yard, formerly $5 50.

Rich Colored Gros Grain and Faille Silks, $3 per yard, formerly $4.

Colored Gros Grain of heavy weight, very bright, $2 per yard, formerly $3.

Colored Taffetas and Brilliantes for young ladies, $1 75 per yard, formerly $2 50.

Exquisite shades of Dress Satins, all boiled silk, ¾ wide, $3.

300 pieces of the celebrated A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Family Black Silk at lower prices than ever before quoted.

3 cases REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, the very choicest and most elegant received during five years past, at greatly reduced prices.

3 cases PARIS-MADE FLOWERS, GARNITURES, for Robes, &c, from $5 each. Extraordinary bargains.

1 case elegant BRUSSELS POINT LACE AND LACE GOODS, comprising every variety.

They request special attention to their

DRESS-MAKING

Department, under superior management, in which orders for MOURNING, as well as every other description of FASHIONABLE COSTUMES, are executed with promptness and in styles equal, if not superior, to any foreign productions. Charges Moderate.

MAIL ORDERS for SAMPLES and prices promptly filled.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

GREAT CLOSING SALE.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT

REGARD TO COST.

HANDSOME ALPACAS....30 CENTS.
SUBLIME QUALITY....50 CENTS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
Corner Broadway and Waverley-place.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth Models with each pattern.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of CLARK & SEAMAN.

JOHN H. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NO. 547 BROADWAY AND NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1873.

My son, WM. A. POND, JR., becomes a partner in my business this day.

The firm name will remain the same as heretofore, WM. A. POND & CO. WM. A. POND.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF GEO. D. ALLEN, in our firm, ceases from this date, and Mr. FRANCIS JENKINS is alone authorized to settle and liquidate any outstanding business of the firm.

MACY & JENKINS.

Dated NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1873.

MACHINERY.

BOILER FOR A STEAM-ENGINE WANTED.—An upright, from 5 to 10 horse-power. Address EAGLE OFFICE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

HAIR-DRESSER.—ENGAGEMENTS BY the week, by a stylish hair-dresser, who can be well recommended. Address M. E. M., No. 118 West 17th-st.

NEW LACES

JUST RECEIVED.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, 27th, an elegant assortment of

Real Valenciennes, Mechlin and Black Thread Trimming Laces.

Point, Point Applique, and Black Thread Barbes, Black Thread Lace Fichu Capes.

Point Lace Collarettes, Capes, &c.

Also, a choice variety of made-up Valenciennes Lace Goods in Capes, Fichus, Collarettes, Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Jabots, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, JAN. 27, we will offer a fine assortment of

New Spring Cambrics, Calicoes, Striped and Figured Percales, Striped and Embroidered Piques, Printed Linen Lawns, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

1,000 DOZEN FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK BANDS, At half their original cost.

A LARGE JOB LOT OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, AND DOUBLE LINEN CHEMISE BANDS,

Much below regular prices.

A FINE LINE OF NIGHT-DRESS SETS, YOKES, &c., ON PERCALE AND LINEN.

SCOTCH NEEDLE-WORK SKIRTING, AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE.

Also, all the latest styles of SWISS AND LAWN RUFFLINGS, PLAITINGS, FLUTINGS, &c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, AND General House-Furnishing, &c., &c.

We are prepared to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to purchasers in SHIRTING, PILLOW AND SHEETING LINENS, Of the most approved makes.

TABLE DAMASKS, by the yard.
CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
HUCKABUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
GUIPURE LACE SPREADS AND TOWELS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.

Together with a general assortment of goods appertaining to this department.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

BRADBURY BROS.

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST.

We beg to inform our customers and the public generally, that in accordance with the issue of our circular, we shall on MONDAY, Jan. 27, commence our

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.

We respectfully solicit an inspection of our GOODS and PRICES, as in addition to the reductions usually made before taking an inventory of stock, we have purchased a large stock of goods and offer them at a little more than HALF THE USUAL PRICE. We enumerate a few of them:

A splendid line of

DRESS GOODS, from 15 to 25 cents.
ALL-WOOL SATINES, 37½ cents.
Former price, 65 cents.
SILK AND WOOL VELOURS, 75 cents.
Sold formerly at $1 25.
Also,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS AND SATINS.
Together with a large line of
STRIPED SILKS at $1. Reduced from $1 25.
Also,
HOUSEKEEPERS' LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, QUILTS, &c.
Also,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., and a large assortment of DOMESTICS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We likewise offer equal inducements in CLOAKS, SHAWLS, AND SUITS, which are to be sold at nominal prices compared with their real value.

An inspection of these goods is all we ask, confident that our representations will be verified.

BRADBURY BROS.,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
R. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

LAUNDRIES.

BRANCH NEW-YORK LAUNDRY.—Collars and cuffs a specialty. Gentlemen desiring to have their linen done up in the best manner possible can be accommodated at Branch New-York Laundry, No. 145 East 50th-st. Orders received at No. 1 Brevoort-place, East 10th-st., and No. 309 West 23d-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871.** Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency.** Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., ANDREWS & CO., Paris, BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

OFFICE OF

HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 120 Broadway.
E. F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Sec'y. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Gen. A.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

The assessment on the stock of this Company has all been paid in cash.

Capital and Surplus, after allowing for Boston and other losses,

$301,595 00.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Metallic Company, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1873, at 3 P. M.
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

VIRGINIA COUPONS OFF CONSOLIDATED Bonds, and registered consolidated stock, wanted by
JOHN B. MANNING,
No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

We now offer these Bonds at the above VERY LOW price. **THE CANADA SOUTHERN,** or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

42D DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1873.

The Board of Managers have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York on and after Saturday, Feb. 1.

The transfer-books are now closed and will remain closed until Wednesday, Feb. 5.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable to stockholders on and after 1st February next at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand-st.

The transfer-books will be opened 3d February.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable Feb. 1.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1873.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of February, 1873. The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 5th of February to be re-opened on the 17th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1873, from first mortgage bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, will be paid by the First National Bank of New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

ASTOR-PLACE.

NOTICE.—THE 39TH DIVIDEND of this Bank, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be credited to the depositors thereof, on and after Feb. 1, and draw interest thereafter as capital. Money deposited up to the 10th of February will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

N. B.—This Bank has paid **117** PER CENT. IN **19** YEARS on all deposits over THREE DOLLARS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION Rooms, No. 69 East 10th-st., formerly Bible House colored women for first-class positions, in families, waiting situations.

COMPANION.—A FRENCH LADY DEsires a position as companion or governess in a family; willing to make herself useful; no objection to travel; best references. Address A. B., No. 683 Hudson-st., near 14th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits engagements to go out by the day. Mrs. E. Willard, No. 243 West 29th-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS wet nurse; after her first baby. Call for two days at No. 273 Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF and buy for a general house-furnishing depot; must have a thorough knowledge of the iron, tin, willow, and wooden ware market of New-York City. Apply by letter, with full particulars, for two days.
R. H. MACY & Co., 14th-st and 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FANCY-goods house, a young man to enter goods; must be a good and rapid writer, and quick and correct at figures. Also, a boy wanted. Address Box No. 4,879 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELer for the New-England States. Apply by letter to MORRISON, HERRIMAN & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

WANTED—A LIVE, ACTIVE MAN FOR out-door work. Call for two days at Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., on W. EVANS, before 9 o'clock Monday and Tuesday mornings, in clothing-store.

WANTED—GOOD CAP MAKERS AND 50 apprentices at SAMUEL CORN & BROS'., Nos. 160 and 162 South 5th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES.

J. T. ELLIS TO THE PUBLIC.

The New Secor Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINE.

Ten years' experience with the HERETOFORE leading Sewing-machine gives me a practical knowledge of its worth, which I do not undervalue, yet thousands have found that machine a study not yet mastered.
With the NEW SECOR how changed!

IT WILL LITERALLY SEW FROM TISSUE-PAPER TO LEATHER.

And, think of it, ALWAYS READY with a short, straight needle,

WHICH CANNOT BE SET WRONG.

A FEED, INDEPENDENT OF SPRINGS,

in short, with a fewer number of of pieces than any LOCK-STITCH machine yet made. A full description seems fairy-like, yet wonderfully true.

IT IS A GLORIOUS MACHINE.

I shall be in constant attendance at the Sales-rooms the coming week to receive orders from families, and to make arrangements for supplying manufacturers. Old customers are invited to call.

J. T. ELLIS,
NO. 1,246 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR 44TH-ST.—For sale, with or without the magnificent furniture, an A1 four-story high-stoop free-stone house, built by the owner for his own use in the most substantial manner; the house is in splendid order, tastefully decorated, and replete with the latest improvements; depth of house, 108 feet; lot, 125. It will be sold, with or without private stable on adjacent street, at a very reasonable price. For permits, &c., apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE.—7TH-AV. PROPERTY.—North-east corner of 24th-st.—This valuable piece of property is now offered for sale, together or separately, comprising 130 feet on 7th-av., by 80 feet on 24th-st., with the four-story brick dwellings and stores thereon.

This property is daily increasing in value, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists. Terms easy. For particulars apply to
PETER DOLAN,
No. 200 West 24th-st.

A NEW AND SUPERIOR-BUILT AND elegantly-finished corner house, four-story, high-stoop, three rooms deep, with a perpetual right to space and side windows; unsurpassed location, overlooking Central Park, No. 1 East 62d-st.; can be bought for $15,000 less than same can be duplicated for. The new furniture can be had if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or at the house.

A.—GRAMERCY PARK.—FINE FAMIly residence, and six-stalled stable, on 19th-st.; lot 3?x200, house 30x70, with dining-room and pantry extension, 105 feet; four-story, high-stoop, stone, soundly built, and in complete repair; price for house, stable, and grounds in fee, only $75,000.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—S. W. CORNER MADISON-AV. and 78th-st., very pretty, $35,000; 343 and 347 East 62d-st., 3 s. b. s., each $13,000; 361 East 62d-st., 3 s. brick, $11,000; 27 and 31 East 65th-st., 4 s. b. s., handsomely finished, each $30,000; 23 to 29 East 64th-st., heavy bunavista fronts, extra cabinet finish, wall and pier-glasses and cornices, each $45,000. Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS, on premises, or at 350 East 62d-st.

A.—NEW AVENUE, BETWEEN 100TH and 101st sts., 370 feet from 100th-st. and 8th-av. entrance to Central Park. An entire front (200 feet) for immediate and absolute sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

A CHEAP HOUSE FOR SALE IN West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; three story, brick and brown stone, high stoop, 20x45x103.6, in good order, and very desirable; price only $20,000.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF VERY DEsirable first-class dwellings, between 5th and 6th avs. Also, others in good locations, on East and West Sides. First-class dwellings on Astor lease, at moderate prices.
LOUIS A. DA CUNHA,
1,509 Broadway, Corner 45th-st.

WE HAVE CASH PURCHASERS for first-class and medium houses in various parts of the City, and respectfully solicit owners wishing to sell to have their property registered upon our books free of charge. Inquire of B. S. MERRILL & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE CHEAP on the west side of 6th-av., near 27th-st., nine stores and dwellings; price low and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A VERY HANDSOME AND WELL-LOcated plot of about twenty lots, in the neighborhood of 166th-st. and Broadway; will be sold low. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE ON ALL THE LEADing avenues and Boulevard and adjacent streets in the City. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—Franklin-st., west of Broadway, 85x95; Broome-st., corner, near Broadway, 76x108; also, on and near Broadway, Chambers to 59th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SIXTH AND 7TH-AVS.—SEVERAL plots and single lots on both the Boulevards for sale. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-ST., between 4th and Madison avs.—Plot, 87½ by 100 feet, for sale at a figure to suit. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE BY A QUICK buyer, a medium sized house, between Madison and 6th avs., 42d and 57th sts.; principals only.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOUR TO EIGHT LOTS WANTED TO purchase, situated south of 34th-st., east or west side, suitable for a lumber, brick or stone yard.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

CHOICE PROPERTIES IN WESTchester County for sale in blocks and acres.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—SINGLY OR IN PLOTS, in various parts of the City.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

TENTH-AV.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRAble plots, well located, for sale. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts., to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

FACTS FOR INVESTORS.—JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—Most convenient home for business men; thirty minutes only from City Hall and Wall-st.; extremely healthy; population increased 400 per cent. last decade; full protection of law to person and property; taxes less, proportionately, than any suburb. Call and compare prices.
JOHN N. PLATT,
[Opposite Court-house, Jersey City Heights.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME ESTATE OF 150 acres, in Westchester County, about seven miles from Harlem Bridge, between two growing villages. It possesses much natural beauty, excellent improvements, and good railroad facilities, present and prospective; it is desirable alike for present residence, immediate improvement, or investment.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

MODEL VILLAS AND COTTAGES erected to order at reasonable prices and on easy terms. A few choice suburban lots, carefully selected with regard to healthiness and beauty of location, accessibility, &c., ready for immediate improvement. Plans, specifications, and estimates at shortest notice. HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects,
No. 194 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE AT BURLINGTON, N. J. —Containing thirty acres under high cultivation, situated on Delaware River, one mile from Post-office and Depot; good soil, plenty of fruit; price $9,000; $5,000 may remain on mortgage; will exchange for New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City property. Address for particulars, J. D., No. 636 Water-st., New-York.

FINE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS—Modern improvements, unfailing stream; three minutes from all trains and harbor; price $7,000. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF PHARMACY
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
University Building, Room No. 20, University-place, New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Pharmacists of this City (assistants and proprietors) who are not registered, or who are liable to examination, that the Board of Pharmacy will be in session for examination and registration, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of February, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.; also, that the Secretary will sit on the first and third Monday of each month, for registration, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM NEERGAARD, M. D., President.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Secretary.
PAUL BALLUFF.
THEOBALD FROHWEIN.
MANLIUS SMITH, M. D.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
HANOVER AND BEAVER STS. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(Known as the *Post* Buildings,)
ALSO ON
MAIDEN-LANE, PEARL, MONROE, AND CHERRY STS.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

The following described real estate, viz.:

HANOVER AND BEAVER STS. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE,

the valuable property situate

AT THE JUNCTION

of the above-named streets, together with the granite and brick buildings thereon, being Nos. 6 Hanover-st., 16 Exchange-place, and 69 Beaver-st., and now known as

POST'S BUILDINGS.

From its shape, which is nearly square,

ITS FRONTAGE ON THREE STREETS,
AFFORDING EVERY ADVANTAGE OF LIGHT,
ITS SIZE,
CLOSE PROXIMITY TO WALL-ST.,

From which street it is

VERY CONSPICUOUS,

All combine to render this property one of the most valuable in that immediate section of the City. It is capable of being either altered or improved so as to produce a

VERY LARGE RENTAL.

DIMENSIONS:
53 feet 4 inches on Hanover-st.
64 feet 2½ inches on Exchange-place.
75 feet 2 inches on Beaver-st.

MAIDEN-LANE.

The five-story brick store and lot situate on the easterly side of Maiden-lane, between William and Gold sts., and known as No 83. The building covers nearly the entire lot and has an office extension. Lot 25 feet 3 inches on Maiden-lane, 81 feet 11 inches on the north line, and 90 feet 9 inches on the southerly line.

PEARL-ST.

The three-story brick house and lot situate on the southerly side of Pearl-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., known as No. 335. Lot 25 feet 2 inches front, 128 feet 11 inches on the easterly, and 124 feet 2 inches on the westerly side.

The four-story brick store and lot situate on the northerly side of Pearl-st., near Hanover-st., and known as No. 119. Lot 20x66.11 on east line and 63.10 on west line.

CHERRY-ST.

The lot of land situate on the southerly side of Cherry-st., between James-slip and Roosevelt-st., known as Nos. 69 and 71; 33 feet 5 inches by 61 feet.

MONROE-ST.

Four three-story brick houses and lots situate on the northerly side of Monroe-st., about 33 feet west of Jackson-st., Nos. 267, 269, 269½, and 271; each 16 feet 9 inches in width, and varying in depth from 62 to 67 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

TERMS.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.,) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and West 35th-st., in said City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings.
FRANCIS BYRNE,
Attorney for Administrator, &c., No. 83 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA WIDE STORE.
Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIREPROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET.—LODGES intending to change their location are invited to examine the new, very elegant, commodious and appropriately-furnished rooms at No. 117 West 23d-st., over Bryant's Minstrels. The janitor will attend to exhibit them daily from 9 to 10 and 4 to 5 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to
N. LE BRUN, Architect,
No. 23 Union-square.

TO LET OR LEASE WITH STEAM POWER. —A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to **McCLAVE BROS.,**
11th-av. and 22d-st.

TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD lofts of store No. 271 Canal-st., north side, 175 feet east of Broadway; size, 9?x26.8, with water and gas fixtures in each loft. Inquire of GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS, WELL LIGHTED second floor, No. 79 Wooster-st., especially adapted for hats, furniture, or other light manufacturing; rent low.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL APPEAL.

The MIDNIGHT MISSION in the prosecution of its work among the fallen, during the past year, has met with gratifying success, and we offer hearty thanksgiving to Our Heavenly Father for vouchsafing to bless our efforts in laboring to rescue and save fallen women; and for this open door through which the penitent ones may enter and find a home and friends ready with Christian kindness to aid and encourage them. God grant that this door may never be closed against the penitent.

In May, 1871, the Trustees of the Building Fund purchased the large and commodious house, No. 260 Greene-st., for the MISSION HOME at a cost, including necessary repairs and alterations, of twenty-six thousand ($26,000) dollars.

Of this amount they have been able to pay $19,000—leaving $7,000 still due, and secured by a mortgage which has to be met on 1st of May next.

The special donations to the "Building Fund" have almost entirely ceased the past year, and this appeal is made to the friends of the cause to supplement any donations or subscriptions made to the good work by a special contribution toward paying off the mortgage debt, which the trustees feel to be a great burden.

Contributions for this especial object can be sent to either of the undersigned, or to the Mission House, No. 260 Greene-st., care of W. S. Turner, Financial Agent.

On behalf of the Board,

WM. ALEX. SMITH, No. 40 Wall-st., R. S. HOLT, No. 57 Water-st., THOS. P. CUMMINGS, No. 105 Duane-st.,	Trustees of Building Fund.

JANUARY, 1873.

CARD.

HENRY MAILLARD,

CONFECTIONER,
Of Nos. 619 and 621 Broadway,

Has the honor to announce to his customers and the public in general, that he has opened an up-town branch establishment under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, adjoining the ladies' entrance, Madison-square, where he will exhibit an elegant stock of bonbonnières and fancy boxes suitable for holiday presents.

SPECIALTIES.

New bonbons, fancy chocolates and Parisian pastry.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits, offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.
L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st.,
Post-office Box No. 1,029. New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

[Copy.]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, composing the copartnership of GRIFFITH & WUNDRAM, bankrupts.—No. 3,746—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale: The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the boiler-shop and iron-foundry lately carried on by Griffith & Wundram, above named, on the south-easterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Eleventh-avenue, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy, of the bankrupts: all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupts under two leases of the premises lately occupied by the bankrupts; two-thirds interest of Griffith & Wundram in six United States patents for improvements in sectional steam-boiler, and one for improvement in machine for bracing T heads; two-thirds of Griffith & Wundram in one Belgian patent for improvement in sectional steam-boiler; one small steam-engine, and all the machinery, tools, and implements in the boiler-shop and iron-foundry aforesaid, used by the said bankrupts in carrying on their business of boiler-makers and foundrymen, and all the stock in trade of the said bankrupts. Catalogues may be had of the undersigned on the premises.—New-York, Jan. 13, 1873.
WM. P. ABENDROTH,
Assignee, &c., of the said Bankrupts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FESSENDEN and EDGAR J. DAY, comprising firm of Edgar I. Day, bankrupts.—Pursuant to a certain order of the Court in the above entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, and dated Jan. 20, 1873, I will sell at public auction by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, in front of their store at No. 113 Pearl-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January instant, at 1 P. M.: six first-class work horses, two first-class carriage horses, one valuable bay mare, and one valuable stallion, being a part of the estate of the above-named bankrupts.—Dated Jan. 24, 1873.
GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS.

A set each of single and double, for T-cart or brougham, and a set of tandem, all new, of superior quality and correct design, for sale at No. 156 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE.
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM attached, well furnished, to rent, with board, to two gentlemen, or man and wife; house, family, and situation first-class. Apply at No. 210 East 48th-st. References.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, an entire second floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished; will rent together or separately; house and table first class.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—To let, with board, large, pleasant room, fourth floor, front; closet; fire and gas. No. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 16TH-st., directly opposite Westminster Hotel, furnished rooms for families and single gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 210 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR 3d-av.—Neat furnished rooms, with closet, hot and cold water, for gentlemen and wives; board and house first class.

NO. 166 WEST 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with first-class board; private table if desired; to gentlemen or families.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT without board one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on first floor; suitable for a physician. Apply at No. 121 East 35th-st.

ONE SINGLE AND ONE DOUBLE ROOM to let with or without board. No. 163 East 34th-st. References.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tues. Jan. 28
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL............Thurs., Jan. 30
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Sat., Feb. 1

Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in February, loading at Pier No. 12 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

WANTED.—A STEAM LAUNCH, WITH good power, about 40 feet long, 9 feet beam, and light draft of water.
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

WANTED.—A SMALL-SIZED STEAM yacht, of light draft of water. Address, with particulars, YACHT, Box 1,667 New-York Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:56 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:25 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:?0 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Classes every day. All dances taught perfect in one quarter; six in private lessons.

C. M. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

J. M. BELLEW, JAN. 30.
ASSOCIATION HALL.

This great Master of the Art of Elocution will make his first appearance in America on THURSDAY next.

WHAT THE LONDON PRESS SAYS:

Times: "Impressive, full of passion and purpose....Altogether most lively and instructive....Redolent of genius."

News: "Probably unrivaled. His voice, of unusual force and power, is capable of the softest modulations, and is at times clear, ringing, and impressive. His fine presence, his dignified manner, are also most useful adjuncts."

Telegraph: "More finished art we have never perceived."

Standard: "The whole performance may be denoted perfect."

Post: "Mr. Bellew read superbly. Nothing could have been more eloquent and impressive."

Observer: "Brilliant....We should sooner hear him read 'Hamlet' than see any act the character."

London Society: "Old Charles Kemble, Mrs. Butler, Thackeray, Dickens,—they are all gone, these pioneers of the readings, but in Mr. Bellew we have one who is superior to them all."

The Era: "The most brilliant elocutionist of the day."

THE SCOTTISH PRESS:

Scotsman: "Left nothing to be desired."
Glasgow Herald: "Nothing could be finer."
North British Mail: "We cannot but congratulate our American friends on the opportunity of hearing one of the most accomplished elocutionists of the day."
Argyleshire Herald: "Most brilliant and successful."

*** Tickets, with reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall and No. 701 Broadway.

GERMAN LEIDERKRANZ.
GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, price $15, can now be obtained on proper introduction from the members of the society. The boxes can only be secured by application to Mr. LOUIS GRASS, No. 136 Chambers-st.

TICKET COMMITTEE.
C. E. WINTLER..............No. 46 Exchange-place.
HENRY W. FISCHER..............No. 131 Water-st.
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN........No. 39 Nassau-st.
H. UHL............*Staats Zeitung*, No. 17 Chatham-st.
H. MOSENTHAL..............No. 337 Broadway.
E. STEIGER..............No. 22 Frankfort-st.
LOUIS KAMMERER..............No. 36 Walker-st.
CHAS. WILATUS..............No. 286 Bowery.
H. C. F. KOCH..............No. 15 Carmine-st.
ADAM BRAENTIGAM..............No. 701 Broadway.
LOUIS GEILFUSS..............Steinway Hall.
THEO. HEIDENFELD..............No. 179 2d-av.
GEO. NEMBACH..............No. 25 East 14th-st.
C. H. L. HOHENTHAL..Corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av.

MARK TWAIN—FEB. 5.
Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL
(and positively the last)
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1873.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $5. Can be procured from any of the managers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JAS. CAMERON, Secretary pro tem., 351 Broadway.

Dress-circle and proscenium boxes can be obtained upon application to
JAS. F. WENMAN, President.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS

IRRESISTIBLY LUDICROUS—THE CREAM OF FUN!
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, and
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

By the amateurs who recently exhibited at Association Hall. Reserved seats at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

JOHN B. GOUGH

will give, for the first time, his lecture,
WILL IT PAY? (Revised.)
STEINWAY HALL. JAN. 27.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,
By
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
At his Hall,
No. 1,288 Broadway. No. 1,288 Broadway.
MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 8 P. M.
Subject:
DELUSION.
To conclude with
The Unity of French Verbs.

PROF. HENRY GERHARD.
GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY.

Spring classes of gymnastics and calisthenics, skating and archery, for ladies and misses; also gymnastics and fencing for gentlemen and lads. Open in No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University-place, and in Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st. Send for circulars.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT of the GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, at STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock. With the kind assistance of Mlle. Anna Drasdil, contralto; Dr. Leopold Damrosch, violin; Mr. Albert Meyer, piano. The St. Petersburg Horn Quartette, and the Vocal Society "Arion." Reserved seats, $1. At Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, HIGHLANDERS, REUNION AND BALL,
APOLLO HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1873.
Tickets $2 each.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

Thirteenth Annual Sale of PAINTINGS,

Contributed by members in aid of the Fund, to be sold at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 28, 1873

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

EXHIBITION FREE.

These pictures were all painted expressly for this sale, and have never before been exhibited.

ARTISTS REPRESENTED.

W. Whittredge, G. H. Boughton, Jno. F. Kensett,
Geo. C. Lambdin, C. P. Cranch, A. P. Bricher,
Jno. Williamson, A. W. Warren, Jno. M. Falconer,
Jno. Carlin, J. G. Brown, Chas. Parsons,
D. M. Carter, John Pope, Alex. Lawrie,
J. W. Casilear, D. Huntington, J. B. Barrow,
H. A. Loop, Wm. L. Sonntag, Edward Gay,
T. A. Richards, W. J. Hennessey, Jno. L. Fitch,
Carl Muller, Chas. F. Blauvelt, Eliza Greatorex,
David Johnson, Wm. Morgan, M. F. H. DeHaas,
R. W. Hubbard, J. O. Eaton, A. H. Wyant,
H. Fuchsel, Thomas Hicks, Alfred Jones,
J. B. Bristol, Homer Martin, Vincent Colyer,
P. Platt Ryder, A. B. Durand, A. F. Tait,
Jno. F. Weir, J. F. Cropsey, Edward Gay,
W. H. Beard, S. R. Gifford, Eastman Johnson,
F. O. C. Darley.

Pictures bought at this sale will be carefully delivered FREE OF CHARGE.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR JANUARY.

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during THIS MONTH. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

BEAUTIFUL SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS, manufactory prices, $250; every improvement; fully warranted; installments, $12 monthly; to rent low. CABLE'S, No. 470 8th-av., near 34th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 28,
at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence,
No. 30 East 19th-st.

Genteel household furniture, rose-wood grand piano, made by Linden & Fritz, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rose-wood and black-walnut parlor, dining, and bedroom suits, centre and side tables, lounges, étagères, bronzes, vases, window curtains and shades, cottage suits, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

ALIXE!

AUGUSTIN DALY'S NEW PARISIAN SENSATION!!

EVERY EVENING.

Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, George Clarke, Louis James, James Lewis, J. H. Burnett, W. H. Beekman, Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Nellie Mortimer.

MATINEE of ALIXE, SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, he will begin a series of SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT PERFORMANCES, which will always differ from the "running" play, and will include the full strength of the company. EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT also will be produced a different play; beginning on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, with NEW-YEAR'S EVE, or FALSE SHAME, with the powerful original cast.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

(23d-st., corner of 8th-av. Curtain rises at 7¾. Carriages may be ordered for 10¾ o'clock.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
MOST MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL SENSATION!

THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES!
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE this most brilliant spectacle will be acted!
Fourteen magnificent tableaux!
Mrs. JOHN WOOD!
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM!
Murray's SUPERB STUD of thirty HORSES and fifteen PONIES!
The tribe of twelve Bedouin Arabs!
250 auxiliaries!
1,000 brilliant costumes!!
A cataract of real water!!

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.

IN PREPARATION
A NEW AMERICAN SENSATION
BY MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SIXTH WEEK
of
BROTHER SAM.
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear nightly, and also every SATURDAY AFTERNOON as "Dundreary's" celebrated
BROTHER SAM.

Beautiful Scenery and Appointments.

The cast includes Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss ROSE COGHLAN.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25,
At 1½ P. M.,
BROTHER SAM MATINEE.
SAM. MATINEE. SAM.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..............................Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager..............................Mr. A. M. Palmer
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS AT 8.
TWO PERFORMANCES OF
ATHERLEY COURT.
NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29,
For the first time in America, a most powerful emotional Drama, now running in Paris, adapted for this theatre by Mr. N. Hart Jackson, and entitled,
"ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD."

The play will be produced with new and elegant scenery, painted expressly for it by Mr. R. Marston, and with an extraordinary cast.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
and last six nights of John Howard Payne's tragedy of BRUTUS; Or, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.
EDWIN BOOTH
as LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS.

On MONDAY EVENING next, Feb. 3, the popular comedian, Mr. WM. J. FLORENCE, will make his first appearance at this theatre in his world-famous and original character of BOB BRIERLY, in Tom Taylor's beautiful moral drama of THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday matinee. Brilliant success of the spectacular legend entitled

Alhambra. Alhambra. Alhambra. Alhambra. Alhambra. Alhambra.
Morris's Mystic Changes; the Only Leon's Specialties; the renowned Lauri Troupe; the famous Martens Family; three beautiful Ballets; new Novelties every week.
Alhambra. Alhambra. Alhambra. Alhambra. Alhambra. Alhambra.

Secured seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. Wednesday evening, first time on any stage, Prof. Tobin's entire new illusion, entitled Frankenstein; or the Olympic Mystery.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY, JAN. 27.

AFTERNOON AT 2.
First time of
Mr. J. M. WARD,
in Falconer's
Irish drama
of
PEEP O'DAY,
or
Savourneen Deelish.

EVENING AT 8.
First appearance of the celebrated American actor
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
in his great drama
of
KIT.
The Arkansas Traveler.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
LEO AND LOTOS. LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW FEATURES TO-NIGHT.
New Songs, New Music, New Dances, New Variations.
The Child-Athletes, the Siegrist Family.
Great European Troupe of Trained Dogs.
Davies, the Ventriloquist. Child-Violinist American.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.
Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at
THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.
Hon. DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
of Philadelphia, in his
GREAT LECTURE
On
ORATORY,

Alluding to Oratory in the Pulpit, at the Bar, Popular Oratory, Congressional, &c., with Imitations of Famous English Orators, and Descriptions, O'Connell, &c.

TICKETS 50 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS, $1, to be had at D. Appleton & Co.'s, the Catholic Publication Society, No. 9 Warren-st., or the rooms of Xavier Union, No. 59 West 15th-st., any evening.

Third Lecture of Xavier Union Course, Feb. 4, WENDELL PHILLIPS. Subject—
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,
By
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
At his Hall,
No. 1,288 Broadway. No. 1,288 Broadway.
MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 8 P. M.
Subject:
DELUSION.
To conclude with
The Unity of French Verbs.

STEINWAY HALL. GOUGH.
MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

Subject—*Will it Pay?* (Revised for this course.)
Tickets 75c. and $1, at the hall, Library, and Schirmer's.

STEINWAY HALL. FEB. 5.

MARK TWAIN.

Subject of lecture. THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Tickets, 75 cents and $1, at the hall, No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and the Library desk.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
French Conversation Classes daily.
Oral system. No Grammar. No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. Office hours, 1 and 5.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

This fully-chartered college, with superior advantages for well-prepared students, opens its next session Feb. 5. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)

Second term begins on Feb. 1. French classes for ladies three times a week.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

LAWYER.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of making the acquaintance of some well-read lawyer in practice, who would be willing to devote two evenings in the week to instruction. Address LEX, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

$2 50 WRITING LESSONS.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery; also, corner 33d-st. and Broadway, junction 6th-av.

FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be instructed in English, mathematics, the classics, and modern languages by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE, FREE OF charge, at Evening High School, 13th-st., near 6th-av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 620 5th-av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDENER, Principals.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for boys and girls, No. 145 West 48th-st.; term begins Feb. 5.

COLIN'S PREP. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Continuation of Mr. Oakes Ames' Cross-Examination—Senator Patterson—The Dubuque and Sioux City Road.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The developments before the Credit Mobilier Committee to-day involved further testimony from Mr. Oakes Ames, who is a very fruitful witness. Senator Patterson's case was taken up, and it is but simple justice to say that Mr. Ames so fortified his statement by the receipts and letters of Mr. Patterson that his version of the matter is accepted in those respects wherein there is any difference between himself and Mr. Patterson. The last fact brought out was the connection of the name of Senator Logan with Credit Mobilier. It was discovered on the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms, yesterday, that Mr. Ames had also paid him a check for the "fashionable" amount, as he termed it, of $329. Mr. Ames told a very straight story, showing that Mr. Logan subscribed for ten shares in 1867 or 1868, and subsequently received this amount upon the same, but becoming dissatisfied very soon thereafter returned the amount with interest, and thus closed the arrangement. This was in the early part of 1868, and there is nothing about the transaction which needs any further explanation. Senator Logan has not expressed any purpose of appearing before the committee, and it does not seem to be necessary. The last branch of the investigation sent to this committee, viz., the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad matter, was then taken up, and Mr. Ames was recalled, which fact called forth the remark from him that he seemed doomed to continuous investigation. He went into a brief history of the land grant and the construction of this road, from which it would appear, that whoever built it, and no matter how much money they made out of it, it is an affair with which Congress has nothing whatever to do. The land grant was made to the State in 1856, and by the State subsequently given to the company which finally completed the road. This company was chiefly composed of Eastern capitalists, among whom were the Ameses, Mr. Alley, Hon. John I. Blair of New-Jersey, ex-Gov. Coburn and brother of Maine, and Speaker Blaine, who was interested with the Coburns. The transaction will bear scrutiny, but at the same time Congress has no authority to scrutinize it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Judge Poland's Special Committee to inquire into the distribution of Credit Mobilier stock among members of Congress, resumed its session this morning, and the examination of Oakes Ames was continued.

MR. AMES' TRANSACTIONS WITH JOHN A. LOGAN.

Judge Poland—Upon the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms containing a list of checks charged to Mr. Ames, is one for $329 given to John A. Logan. What was that check given for?

Mr. Ames—It was the fashionable amount about those days.

Q.—Will you state the transaction you had with Mr. Logan, and for what that check was given? A.—Yes, Sir. Mr. Logan agreed to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. I made up a statement showing the balance due him, and gave him the check for $329 due him. After that he paid me back the money, with interest. I prefer that you summon Mr. Logan, and not take my statement alone.

Q.—At what time was the contract made between you and Mr. Logan? A.—I think in December, 1867.

Q.—He paid no money? A.—No, Sir, only that $329 he returned to me with interest.

Q.—He paid you nothing at the time of making the contract? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You received the bonds with his stock and sold them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And afterward the money dividend? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And after deducting the amount due you, it left a balance of $329 due him? A.—Yes, Sir. I remember that, the same as I do all the rest.

Q.—Did Mr. Logan ever receive anything more? A.—No, Sir. He paid me back the $329 with interest, and I think the interest amounted to $2 to $3. I can't remember dates or amounts exactly, but much prefer that you will call Mr. Logan.

Q.—What was said about rescinding the contract when the money was refunded by him? A.—I don't know what was in his mind at the time.

Q.—When he paid you back the $329, was it the understanding that the stock remained as yours? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So Mr. Logan made nothing? A.—No, Sir. Only he has the bad name carried by the check for $329.

Q.—And that is all there is in this transaction? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Merrick—Who made the first proposition—you to Mr. Logan, or Mr. Logan to you? A.—Well, I think the propositions were made to me generally. There were a great many people who thought it was going to be a profitable enterprise. Thought he promised in the latter part of October, 1867, to let persons have stock. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, wanted more stock, so did Mr. Painter and Mr. Grimes and Mr. Allison, but he could not let them have more; the stock assigned to him by the company was to carry out engagements which he had previously made, and he carried out these engagements as near as he could; he thought he had promised some gentlemen in Congress stock prior to December, 1867, as he had been trying to get persons interested in the Union Pacific Road and Credit Mobilier, had sacrificed some of his own stock in order to fulfill engagements he had previously made, and when he found he could get more stock from the company to fulfill those engagements he did so. Could not remember if he had any conversation with Mr. Colfax in letting him have Credit Mobilier stock prior to December 1867. Did not think he had any conversation with Mr. Wilson. Mr. Patterson said he had spoken to witness previously, but witness could not remember; thought he had a conversation with Mr. Bingham and Mr. Scofield; did not remember as to Messrs. Garfield and Kelly.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S CASE.

Judge Poland—I understand, Mr. Ames, you have some further papers which passed between yourself and Mr. Patterson? A.—I have.

Mr. Ames then produced and read the following receipt:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1868.

Received of Oakes Ames, eighteen hundred dollars on account of dividends received by him as trustee on stock held for my account.

(signed.) J. W. PATTERSON.

Q.—You saw him sign it? A.—I wrote the receipt and he signed it.

Mr. Ames then read the following:

BOSTON, May 6, 1871.

Received of Oakes Ames 200 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock and $757 24-100 in cash, on account of Credit Mobilier stock; and there is still due on the transaction thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, and $2,000 in the income bonds of the Union Pacific Railway.

J. W. PATTERSON.

Q.—Was that signed by him in your presence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The paper itself is in your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir. The $1,800 is the check I gave him on the Sergeant-at-Arms; the other is on the final settlement.

Q.—Have you still another? A.—No, not exactly; Mr. Patterson wrote me a letter. Witness here produced it, and handed the letter to Judge Poland. Witness resumed: I received several others, which I have torn up.

Judge Poland—This letter was written this Winter? A.—Yes, Sir; since this investigation commenced; he wanted me to make my testimony conform to it; I had lots of conversation with Mr. Patterson, and have received several letters from him, but this is the only one I have kept.

Judge Poland here read the letter, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1873.

Hon. Oakes Ames:

MY DEAR SIR: The facts in regard to the Credit Mobilier, so far as I had any connection with it, were as follows: You came to me one day, knowing that a want of means was a chronic evil with me, and said: "Patterson, if you would like, I can let you have thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier, which I think will be a profitable investment, and will be a good thing for you." My reply, in substance, was that if you had anything which I could properly invest in, and out of which I could make some money, I would be glad to take it; but that I had not the money at that time, and must defer it till I could get it. Your reply was that you presumed I could have it later, when it might be convenient, and you regarded it a perfectly legitimate transaction at that time; you did not and could not anticipate you should ever ask for further legislation from Congress in respect to the road, and you never did, except when it was forced upon you by the Secretary. After this conversation with me, you may have had the impression that I should take the stock sometime, but for some reason or other perhaps for a want of funds, I never took any of the stock. If I never had any stock in the company, I could not, as I did not, have its dividends. If pressed to know if I purchased at any time any bonds or stock of the road, you can say I did at the time they attempted to embarrass you, when the value of the stock was depressed, and I paid you the full market value for it. I paid you $7,000 in money for the stock and bonds. The stock I put into the hands of Mr. Morton immediately, to sell as soon as it should go up reasonably in the market, which he did. I saw Mr. Morton on my way through, and he said he had never held any stock in the Credit Mobilier for any one, and did not wish to have his name brought into the examination, if it could be avoided. I am going to Ohio. I will see you on my return. Don't fail to correct your original statement before the committee. It must not be reported as it now stands.

Very truly, &c. J. W. PATTERSON.

A GENERAL INQUIRY.

Q.—By Judge Merrick—Have you refreshed your memory as to all the members of Congress whom you let have stock? A.—Yes, Sir. There are none additional, except Mr. Logan. The reason I did not mention him before was that he is not a member of the House now.

By Mr. McCrary—Did Mr. Logan give you any reason for returning the money? A.—I don't think he did.

Mr. Ames said: I want to say, further, to the committee, that I have been asked why I held this stock, and why I did not give it to the members themselves. The reason was that Credit Mobilier stock itself was not entitled to the dividends. He said the stock was held by him in trust, he having signed the contract making himself personally responsible, and he was the only one who could draw the dividends.

Judge Poland said he had asked Mr. Stevenson who introduced the resolution in the House, a few days ago, as to certain other roads to be investigated, and had been informed that he should question Mr. Ames, as he knew something about them.

Mr. Ames—Are you going to investigate me again?

Judge Poland made a remark about the conscience of certain of the gentlemen who held stock, and Mr. Ames replied, laughingly; "Conscience! I am getting a rather low opinion of conscience since I have been here." [Laughter.]

Mr. Ames was then questioned as to the Dubuque and Sioux City Road, named in Mr. Stevenson's resolution, but testified that he knew nothing of any member of Congress having received stock in the road as a gift. Witness was a stockholder, and he believed that Mr. Allison and Mr. Blaine had also purchased and paid for stock in the road. No member got stock without paying for it. There was nothing immoral or corrupt about the management of the road, and it had no connection with the Union Pacific.

John B. Alley was recalled and corroborated the testimony of Mr. Ames in reference to the Dubuque and Sioux City Road.

At 12 o'clock the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Judge Poland announcing that he expected to close the investigation on Tuesday.

The Wilson Committee—Mr. Elisha Atkins' Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Wilson Special Committee met this morning, and examined Mr. Elisha Atkins, who testified that he was a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, but never was a director; also, that he was a stockholder in the Union Pacific Railroad, and a member of the Board of Directors of that road; witness produced the $2,000,000 note given by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Credit Mobilier, dated Aug. 4, 1869, and indorsed by Mr. Atkins, trustee. He also produced the appeal bond for $600,000 given to secure the judgment in the suit of the State of Pennsylvania against the Credit Mobilier, and testified that this note was given for the purpose of securing parties on the appeal bond against damages resulting from the suit; he presumed the reason for making the note so large was to cover the possible contingency of it being paid in stock. He remembered of an account of $126,000 being paid by the Union Pacific Railroad for expenses, but never heard that the money was used for the purpose of influencing legislation; another account of $50,000 was paid before his connection with the road, of which he knew nothing, and still holds the note in the interest of the Railroad Company, pending a settlement with the trustees.

Oliver Ames was examined as to the expenditure of large sums of money on account of Congressional expenses. He did not care to inquire into the particulars of the expenditures, but approved the report of the committee on the subject. He supposed some of the money was spent in getting legislation through Congress for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and understood a great deal of it was spent in the quarrels of Dr. Durant with the Pawnee and Eastern Division Railroads. Dr. Durant had disbursed $435,000, for which he produced vouchers.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

A Wicked Rumor.

People in the lobbies of the theatres and hotels, in this City, last night, were startled by the circulation of a rumor that President Grant had been shot and fatally wounded. The wording of the report differed wherever it was repeated, and became so circumstancial in its details as to state that the person who had fired the shot was Senator Frank Blair. Few believed the story, though it naturally created a sensation. By reference to our Washington dispatches it will be seen to be a wicked canard. Who could have started it will, probably, never be known, though we were constantly receiving telegrams last night from all sections of the country inquiring as to its truth.

The Liederkranz Ball.

It will be seen by an announcement printed in another column, that the annual masked and fancy-dress ball of the Liederkranz Society is to take place at the Academy of Music, on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 20. No reunion of the year needs briefer commendation than the Liederkranz ball, the occurrence of which secures an overflowing assemblage for the Academy. A procession of rare novelty and magnificence is to be part of the divertissements of the approaching gathering.

Westchester Board of Supervisors.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County was held yesterday, when the writ of mandamus issued by Justice Pratt, ordering the Board to insert in the tax-levy of the town of West Farms the sum of $18,000 as called for by the Board of Education of School District No. 1 of that town. The order was complied with by the Board, whereupon Mr. Bathgate offered a resolution in favor of appealing to the General Term of the Supreme Court against the decision of Justice Pratt in the matter.

Supervisor Burnett, of Mamaroneck, offered a resolution in favor of securing the passage of an act by the Legislature to make it lawful for the savings banks institutions, trust companies, and life and fire insurance companies in the City of New-York, to loan money on bond and mortgage of real estate in Westchester County at half the appraised valuation thereof. Adopted, and petition to the Legislature signed by all the Supervisors present.

Personal.

Lord Pakingham, of the English Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Congressman C. D. MacDougall, of Auburn; ex-Congressman S. F. Cary, of Ohio; Hon. Geo. B. Roberts, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; Judge T. L. Jewett, of Philadelphia, and Judge G. W. Cothran, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, is at the Coleman House.

Gen. E. F. Bullard, of Troy; Capt. W. H. Christopher, of Croton Falls, and Dr. L. R. Herrick, of Rochester, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. George G. Presbury, of Baltimore; Major Ricketson, of Pennsylvania, and William Tasker Smith, the British Consul at Savannah, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. W. W. Kirklan, of Savannah; Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Paul Reingaumn, of Frankfort, are at the Gilsey House.

Gen. C. H. McNally, of the United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

W. D. Bishop, President of the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, and F. B. Hayes, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Burning of the Steam-Ship Erie.

The agents of the United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ship Company, in this City, have received a dispatch from Purser Bailey, of the ill-fated vessel Erie, dated Lisbon, Jan. 24, confirming the loss of the ship. The Erie was burned at midnight, Jan. 1, and though she was totally destroyed, fortunately no lives were lost. The baggage, passengers' luggage, mails, correspondence, &c., were all consumed. The dispatch is rather meagre in its details, and furnishes no particulars of the disaster or the situation of the passengers and crew.

The Arion Anniversary.

The Arion Society celebrated its nineteenth anniversary last evening, at its handsome club-house, and enjoyed the second bal-masque of the season. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and the amusements, consisting of singing, burlesque speech-making, dancing, &c., were much enjoyed. Many hits at the social and political follies of the day were indulged in by the speech-makers and caricaturists. The grand bal-masque of the Arion will take place at the Academy of Music, Feb. 13 *proximo*.

A Raid on Louisville Gamblers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—The new Chief of Police, Col. A. W. Johnson, to-day stationed a policeman at the door of each gambling-house in the city, for the purpose of registering the names of all persons frequenting them, that they may be summoned as witnesses in cases in which indictments have been found. Col. Johnson says he is determined to follow this course, and to supply the judicial authorities with all the proof necessary to convict the proprietors of gambling-houses in the city. There is considerable excitement among the fraternity in consequence of the action of Col. Johnson, and all the gambling-houses are closed to-night.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

Further Revelations—Kansas Legislators Openly Negotiating for the Sale of Their Votes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning resumed the Caldwell investigation. Mr. Sidney Clarke asked to have the evidence by Judge Asher before the Topeka Investigating Committee made a part of the evidence in the present inquiry.

Judge Crosier objected, on the ground that it was merely hearsay, and the question was laid over.

Judge Crosier asked that the journal of the Kansas Legislature during the vote for Senator be entered in evidence. It was so ordered.

Judge Crosier also asked that Clarke's testimony before the Topeka Committee be admitted in evidence.

Mr. Clarke objected on the ground given at the last meeting of the committee, when questioned upon the subject.

The committee held that Crosier must read to Clarke such portions as he wished to use.

Judge Crosier asked Mr. Clarke if he testified at Topeka that he did not furnish a list of names of bribed members of the Legislature to Mr. Cree, editor of the Lawrence *Democratic Standard*?

Mr. Clarke could not answer the question.

TESTIMONY OF G. G. GAGE.

G. G. Gage, of Topeka, was sworn and examined by Mr. Morton: Was at Topeka during the Senatorial canvass; has no personal knowledge of the use of money; did not hear Caldwell say anything about it; did not hear Lem. or Geo. Smith, Tom Anderson, or Carney say anything of the sort; heard outsiders talk of it.

By Mr. Clarke—Heard Mr. Clapp, a member of the Legislature, say that Lem. Smith had offered him $1,200 to vote for Caldwell; that was the day before the first vote. Said subsequently that the offer was $1,200 if Caldwell was elected, and $800 if he was not. Said he noticed the money but hated to take it. Voted for Crawford on the final ballot, and for Caldwell on joint ballot. Don't know whether he saw Smith. Saw him in Smith's room. Think the subject was not mentioned again at any time. Don't know that Clapp had any considerable amount of money immediately after the elections.

Mr. Trumbull—I want you to tell the committee all you heard from any member of the Legislature, or any man who was electioneering for Caldwell. Witness had told all he had heard on that point; knew of no other offered inducement of any kind.

By Mr. Clarke—Thinks that Smith and Caldwell occupied the same room. Judge Crosier was in Smith's room with friends. Did not know Smith. Clapp asked him whether he should take the money. Did not advise him. If he said anything about it, it was to tell Clapp to do as he thought best. Mr. Clapp saw Smith in his private room.

TESTIMONY OF FRANK DRENNY.

Frank Drenney, of Waukena, Kansas, sworn and examined by Judge Crosier: Was at Topeka during the canvass; favored Carney best. When he got to Topeka, Carney was off the track, and he supported Caldwell. Don't know that there was a member of a committee of six working in the interests of Caldwell. He and other gentlemen held frequent meetings to consult, but don't know that he heard any mention of the use of money at these meetings. Thinks he heard statements by Caldwell's friends that such and such parties wanted money. Don't think he ever heard Lem. Smith, McDowell, or Anderson say that such a man was too high, and would come down a little. Never told Smith that he had put $2,000 in the hands of the Treasurer of his county to secure two members from that county; never did any such thing. Never said that Caldwell was a little slow in providing for the two votes from that county, and that he might have got them for $500 if he had been a little sooner. Did not have $700 to secure the votes of that county, and never said he had.

By Mr. Morton—Carney requested him to go to Topeka to work for him. He was there when witness arrived. Said he was off the track; that he did not feel like running against him. Did not say that he had taken $15,000 for withdrawing. Never heard of that arrangement. Knew Caldwell by reputation. Went in for him after consultation with Carney and Lem. Smith. There was no arragement by which he was to be paid, except that Carney said that his expenses should be paid. Lem. Smith paid his expenses. Handed him a one hundred dollar bill, and asked if it would cover his expenses; said it would and a great deal more; expected Caldwell would do him a favor if he asked him, but had no such assurance. There was a great deal of talk about bribery, as there always is; heard two members of the Legislature—Sol. Miller and Mr. Morey—say that they were offered money. Miller said that Clarke offered to give him the Lawrence *Tribune*, mortgaged for $14,000, and worth $15,000, if he would vote for him.

Mr. Clarke said that he never owned the *Tribune*.

Morey said to witness that Clarke had offered him money; never heard anything of offers of money by Caldwell or his friends.

To Judge Crosier—Carney said at first that he did not want Caldwell elected; from what Carney said witness thought that Carney wanted to come on the track again.

To Mr. Morton—Carney never said anything about having received money.

To Mr. Hill—Never at any time intimated that he wanted his expenses paid; supposed Carney had told him that he had supported Caldwell.

By Mr. Clarke—Was a candidate for the State Senate last Fall; was defeated; Miller did not support him.

TESTIMONY OF MR. THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas was sworn and examined by Mr. Morton: Took part in the canvass; J. M. Steall, a member of the Legislature, authorized him to negotiate for the sale of his vote; went to Lem. Smith and McDowell and asked if they wanted more votes; they said they did; told him that a member who opposed Caldwell would vote for him for $800; Smith said he could get all the votes he wanted for $500, or something of that kind, and then went away; continued to talk with McDowell; during the conversation, he became satisfied that Steall had been secured; McDowell said that Steall was their man; he complained that he had not voted as agreed; understood distinctly that Steall had sold his vote for $500, though McDowell did not say so. That was just before the joint ballot. Went directly to Steall and said: "You are already sold, you have got the money in your pocket, and I can tell you just what it is, and you did not vote as you agreed." He did not deny these statements. Went to Smith and McDowell to sell Steall's vote, because they were the known friends of Caldwell, and it was the common report that they were using money. Knew nothing else that he thought it his duty to tell.

By Judge Crosier—Thinks the conversation related was in the hall at the Taffte House; it was in a crowd, but he did not think any one was listening; saw McDowell first, and he said he would see about the proposition; then he went away, and soon returned with Smith; was in Caldwell's room, but had no conversation with him about the purchase or sale of votes.

Judge Crosier submitted to the Committee a question whether he was arrested by Gen. Sheridan for stealing cattle?

Mr. Clarke said he should want to ask if he was not discharged, and if he did not bring suit against Gen. Sheridan for false arrest.

Mr. Thomas said he wanted to say that he never was arrested, and never brought suit against Gen. Sheridan.

The question and answer were ruled out.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS MILLER.

Mr. Thomas Miller was called, and Mr. Clarke called for the reading of the law providing that no witness shall be questioned in court on account of testimony given before a committee of Congress. His reason was that some witnesses who had testified were not aware of the existence of the law.

The law was read.

Witness was then examined by Judge Crosier. Is publisher of the *Kansas Chief*: was a member of the State Senate in 1871. Neither Tom Anderson nor any one else gave him $7,000 to influence the votes of his delegation. Never said that he had that amount.

Judge Crosier read some of Mr. Anthony's testimony upon this point, which Mr. Waller said was not true.

Was at Topeka during the whole canvass. Knows nothing of giving or promising any reward for votes.

By Mr. Morton—When he first went to Topeka he was not pledged for either of the candidates, but favored Carney. The Senators from his county were instructed by their nominations to oppose Clarke. Four of the representatives were opposed to Clarke, and one was unpledged. Did not see Carney until he had withdrawn; did not know of his arrangement with Caldwell; knew nothing of the use of money for votes; don't recollect any conversation with Lem. Smith or Anderson, on Sunday or Monday before the election had a conversation with Caldwell. Carney asked him and other friends to see and tell him that he wanted him to understand that he was to be elected by his (Carney's) friends, and that he wanted them remembered in the distribution of offices. Caldwell said they would be remembered; don't know how the story of his bribery started; did not take a package of money as heretofore testified; the charges have been made in the Kansas papers for the last two years; was not called before the Topeka Committee; don't think of anything he ought to tell under his oath.

To Clarke—Asked Snoddy why he was not called before his committee, and Snoddy said he did not want him.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR HOPKINS.

Major O. J. Hopkins was sworn and examined by Judge Crosier: Was at Topeka during the canvass; had no conversation with Sneed in relation to paying money for his vote.

Judge Crosier read Speed's statement that witness offered to bribe him, and witness denied its truth; asked him to vote for Caldwell; gave him no reason for voting for him, except that Clarke could not be elected.

To Mr. Morton—His expenses during the canvass were never repaid him. Knew nothing of the use of the money.

TESTIMONY OF G. M. SINCOCK.

G. M. Sincock, sworn and examined by Judge Crosier: Was at Topeka during the canvass. Did not directly or indirectly authorize any one to draw on him for money to influence votes; did not advance money for that purpose.

To Mr. Morton—Worked for Caldwell. Some one paid a part of his expenses during the canvass; don't know who paid them; had no understanding they would be paid.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. INSLEY.

Capt. M. H. Insley sworn and examined by Judge Crosier: Met Mr. Carson here last Spring. He took an affidavit relating to Caldwell's election from his pocket, which, he said, he had prepared for publication, because Caldwell had not treated him well, and asked witness to tell Caldwell that he had a case before the Court of Claims, and if Caldwell would give him the money on it he would give him the affidavit and leave the country. Carson repeated the request several times, and he finally told him Caldwell said he did not know Carson, and if he had an affidavit he had better publish it.

The affidavit related to what Carson knew of the use of money in Caldwell's election.

TESTIMONY OF S. J. WORDEN.

S. J. Worden was sworn and examined by Judge Crosier: Witness was a Senator from Douglas County. First voted for Clarke, and in joint convention for Caldwell, according to the determination of twenty-four of Clarke's friends formed in Clarke's room. Clarke consented to this decision after it was found impossible to combine with those who were not Caldwell men. Think that Clarke told his friends not to decide for Caldwell until they had arranged to be taken into the scheme. Clarke said he thought if the caucus was to vote for Caldwell he (Caldwell) should pay their hotel bills. Mr. Strickler was an active supporter of Clarke.

Judge Crosier desired to ask whether Mr. Strickler told him that Clarke had an arrangement with Caldwell for the payment of his (Clarke's) expenses; this was for the purpose of impeaching Clarke's statement that he did not try to make such an arrangement. The room was cleared, and the committee decided that the question could only be asked to prove the existence of an arrangement.

That, Judge Crosier did not desire. Mr. Worden said that Snoddy was understood to be violently opposed to Caldwell and Clarke.

To Mr. Morton—I advised Clarke to see Mr. Caldwell in relation to the payment of expenses, before I concluded to vote for Caldwell. These expenses included hotel bills and traveling expenses; think Mr. Clarke said that the matter was left to Mr. Stevens, but am not sure. Don't know whether the arrangement was made or not; knew nothing but by rumor in relation to the use of money by Caldwell or his friends.

By Judge Crosier—Don't think he has heard Mr. Clarke say anything about pursuing Caldwell after the election.

By Mr. Clarke—Remember that Clarke said before the final caucus that while he did not want to occupy a factious position, yet the day would come when he (Worden) would regret having voted for Caldwell, but don't think that he said so after the caucus.

By Mr. Morton—On the morning of the final vote, Clarke was requested to bring Caldwell before the Clarke caucus, and he (Clarke) made a speech, in which he said he hoped they would vote for Caldwell, and hoped they would be as true friends to him (Caldwell) as they had been to him (Clarke).

TESTIMONY OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

James F. Legate, a member of the Legislature, sworn and examined by Judge Crosier: Voted for Caldwell. Neither he nor any of his friends offered any inducement or reward for so voting.

Mr. Clarke asked leave to ask the witness whether he is the same James F. Legate who was reported by a committee of the Fortieth Congress as having offered to sell the vote of a United States Senator for the sum of $100,000?

Judge Crosier thought that this question was similar to that he was refused permission to put to Mr. Thomas.

The question was not admitted, nor was the report of the committee of the House to that effect.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES COLUMBIA.

Charles Columbia was sworn and examined by Judge Crosier: Was at Topeka during the election; understood, after he got there, that he had been telegraphed for by Mr. Finney. His presence had nothing to do especially with the sale of Mr. Finney's vote.

By Mr. Morton—Was at Topeka to assist in Caldwell's election. Went voluntarily. Started before Finney's telegram reached him. Finney said he was asked to send for him by Mr. Shoulecker, a friend of Clarke. His expenses have not been paid. No agreement for such payment was made, nor did he ask payment. Don't recollect that he had any conversation with Caldwell about Finney's vote. Told some of Caldwell's friends on the evening after the first ballot that they could depend upon Finney's vote. Knows Dan Adams. He did not give him any money for Finney's vote.

To Mr. Carpenter—Did not offer Finney any money for his vote.

Mr. Fenton was recalled to prove that Snoddy was bitterly opposed to Caldwell. This, he said, was the case.

In reply to questions by Judge Crosier, and in reply to Mr. Morton's question, he said he was equally hostile to Clarke.

BOOKS CALLED FOR.

At this point the committee called for certain books of Scott & Co.'s bank at Leavenworth, which were sent for in compliance with Clarke's request for both day-books, (private and general,) record of remittance book or remittance-book, journal and ledger, individual and balance book of January, 1871, and for February of the same year. The ledger and its index were produced, they being the only books sent.

Mr. Clarke stated that he expected to prove by an investigation of these books and an examination of the gentleman who was bookkeeper for the bank at the time in question, that during that time Caldwell had paid, by means of checks, drafts, or notes that passed through the bank, large sums of money to persons proven to have been his agents in the Senatorial canvass. Mr. Caldwell said that he had not the slightest objection to an examination of the books by the committee, but he did not want his accounts published to the world. Judge Crosier produced the ledger of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, of which he is Treasurer, and in which Caldwell had an account in January and February, 1871, and said that this ledger would show all that the other books would show.

Mr. Morton said the committee would give notice of the time of its next meeting for the purpose of continuing the investigation, and that he wanted it distinctly understood that the examination of witnesses, and Mr. Caldwell's statement, must be concluded in one more day. The committee had other duties, which forbade it to devote any further time to this case. The room was then cleared, and the Committee went into secret consultation, and the examination of the bank accounts.

Mr. Morton announced that the investigation would be resumed at 10 A. M. on Saturday next.

Messrs. Clapp, Sherwood, and Thomas, of Leavenworth, William Williams, of Olathe, and C. B. Butler, of Topeka, were summoned as witnesses for Mr. Caldwell.

Protesting a Bill.

Mr. George Stevenson, a lawyer, residing at No. 439 West Twenty-first-street, became indebted, last May, to J. W. Crossley & Co., No. 20 Great Jones-street, for carpets. Mr. Stevenson was surprised, yesterday morning, on leaving his residence, to find, pacing up and down before the door, a miserable mountaineer of the Abruzzi, sandwiched between two placards bearing the following startling announcement:

> For sale, George Stevenson's (lawyer, No. 439 West Twenty-first-street,) carpet bill, due since May, 1872, $31 79, at fifty cents on the dollar. Address H. A. Burr, Station D.

On recovering from his astonishment, Mr. Stevenson questioned the descendant of the ancient Romans, who replied with shrug, grimace, and gesticulation, but was not equal to the occasion. A policeman conducted the bewildered Italiano before Justice Ledwith. Henry W. Adams, a collector of Messrs. Crossley, then appeared and confessed himself the originator and author of this new way of protesting bills. He stated that he had frequently called on Mr. Stevenson for the amount, but could not collect it, failing which he had recourse to this novel method of obtaining payment. Adams was held in $300 bail, pending a charge for libel. The Italian was discharged.

The Coal Combination.

The following is the full text of the resolutions which were adopted at the recent meeting of coal dealers, in Philadelphia, who are opposed to the Philadelphia and Reading Company's combination scheme:

Whereas, We are unanimously and firmly of the opinion that the natural laws of supply and demand should be the basis of all trade, and that healthy competition is of paramount importance in all business, confident that the evils besetting the coal trade, and causing the low, unremunerative prices ruling the past few years, have been caused by the undue stimulus given to the development of collieries by the extreme high prices ruling during the late war, bringing about a natural and necessary reaction, and

Whereas, It is now self-evident to all parties understanding the subject that the period of greatest depression is past, because the supply for 1873 will but little, if any, exceed the demand; therefore

Resolved, That we intend to continue to manage the sale, to all points, of the coal we mine and control.

The Staten Island Elopement Case.

Agnes Thompson, the young girl who eloped with Wm. Prime, a married man, from Clifton, Staten Island, several days ago, was found yesterday, snugly ensconced with Prime at a boarding-house in Spring-street, in this City. Agnes was taken home by her father, and Prime, on his return to Staten Island, was arrested and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to Purser B. W. Albert, of the Havana, steam-ship Morro Castle, for the prompt delivery of our Cuban mail package.

M. Etienne Lambert's next free lecture on French will take place to-morrow at his hall, No. 1,288 Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

The trustees of the building fund of the Midnight Mission, Greene-street, appeal to the public for funds to enable them to pay off a sum of $7,000, due on the building.

Ernest Nalke, charged with embezzling money letters from a post-office in Germany, was yesterday sent back to that country on an extradition warrant of arrest.

Prof. C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, lectured last evening at the Cooper Union on "Comets and Shooting Stars." The lecture was illustrated by a series of diagrams.

Mr. Daniel Dougherty will deliver a lecture on "Oratory," with imitations of various styles of English orators, and a description of O'Connell, at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the Cunard steam-ship Algeria, with dates (from Queenstown) to Jan. 12, mail news, later by two days than that already at hand, was received at this office.

Bernard Duffy, aged twenty-seven, while intoxicated, fell overboard last night at Pier No. 12 North River. He was rescued from drowning and locked up at the Liberty-street Police Station.

The anniversary reception of the Washington Life Guard, of the Twelfth Regiment, Company B, will take place on Monday, Feb. 24, at the regimental armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth streets.

The Catholic Volunteer Literary Association purpose giving a series of concerts in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, in aid of a fund for the relief of the women sufferers by the Fifth-avenue Hotel fire.

A civil service examination was held in the New-York Custom House yesterday, to fill several existing clerkship vacancies. Thirty candidates presented themselves for examination. The result has not yet been announced.

Christopher Flood, who was arrested by Supervisor Hawley at Spring Valley, having been found in possession of a store in which was an illicit still, yesterday waived an examination, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Supervisors' investigating committee on the alleged frauds in connection with the leasing of Nilsson Hall Armory, met at noon, yesterday, in the City Library, and after taking some testimony of no public interest, adjourned to next Thursday.

Samuel Obersky, aged forty-two, a native of Germany, who resided at No. 111 Chatham-street, was taken suddenly ill while riding in a Broadway car, last evening, and was taken to the Prince-street Police Station, where death ensued soon after.

The officials in the Finance Department of the City Government were somewhat excited yesterday, in consequence of a rumor which prevailed there to the effect that Hon. Thomas Murphy is about to take Mr. Green's place as Controller at an early day.

The Mutual Base-ball Club of this City has engaged the following players for the season of 1873: Matthews, pitcher; Hicks, catcher; Start, first base; Hatfield, second base; Holdsworth, short stop; Gedney, left field; Eggler, centre field; and Higham, right field.

Thomas C. Singleton, a watchmaker employed by Messrs. Giles, Wales & Co., Maiden-lane, stole a gold watch, value $325, from his employers and pawned it for $20. He was arrested yesterday by Detective Nevin, of the Central Office, and held for trial by Justice Dowling.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, James F. Morgan, lawyer, No. 150 Nassau-street, was charged by his brother-in-law, Dr. James M. Gano, of No. 309 West Twenty-second-street, with threatening to shoot him. The case was set down for examination.

The Board of Police yesterday received a communication from Mayor Jacob, of Louisville, Ky., asking for a detailed description of the manner in which work is performed by the Street-cleaning Bureau, with a view of adopting a similar system in Louisville. The letter was referred to Supt. Thorne.

William McPhillips got into a fight in the bar-room No. 256 Fulton-street on Friday night, was first knocked down and then helped to his feet by Francis Harrington, of No. 332 East Twelfth-street. McPhillips discovered his pocket had been picked of $200, and Harrington was yesterday committed for the theft.

A grand promenade concert, the third of the series of the Seventh Regiment, was given last evening at the regimental armory, Sixth-street and Third-avenue. There was a crowded and fashionable attendance. The music was rendered by the band of the Seventh Regiment, under the direction of their conductor, C. S. Grafulla.

Under-Sheriff Joel O. Stevens, stated yesterday that, for the purpose of preventing any attempts at suicide or of escape, he will detail deputies to watch Stokes and Foster, the condemned murderers, beginning ten days before the days fixed for their execution, so that two men will be continually watching from that time until the end.

During a quarrel, on Friday night, at Charles Quinn's, No. 197 South Fifth-avenue, Leonora Groose stabbed Lydia Jackson, both colored. The parties were brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, and Leonora was locked up for trial on a charge of felonious assault. Quinn was held for violating the Excise law.

A fight occurred last evening in the liquor-store of Patrick Dardis, No. 512 Greenwich-street, during which Benjamin Aldridge, of No. 13 Desbrosses-st., was beaten about the head and severely injured. He was taken to the Greenwich-street Police Station, where, after having his wounds dressed, he was locked up for intoxication. His assailants escaped.

On Friday night a fire occurred in the basement of No. 73 Pike-street, occupied as a cooperage by Patrick Rinn, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage was done. Owing to certain suspicious circumstances, Fire-Marshal McSpedon commenced an investigation yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, but no facts of importance were elicited.

BROOKLYN.

Three cases of small-pox, at No. 90 Middagh-street, were reported to the Health Officer last night.

John McGrath, a laborer, was seriously injured, last evening, by the falling of a bank of earth in which he was excavating.

Bernard Weaver, a draughtsman, employed in the Civil Engineer's Department at the Navy-yard, died suddenly in a fit at his office yesterday morning.

Yesterday a negro entered the basement of the residence of J. Proconeade, No. 175 Rutledge-street, and carried off a basket containing $90 worth of silver-ware. The thief escaped.

Last night a male child, eight months old, was left on the stoop of the Homeopathic Lying-in Asylum, on Willoughby-street. The mother is unknown. The infant was taken in and cared for.

Yesterday evening a fire occurred in the show-window of W. Dubernell's gentlemen's furnishing store, No. 151 Ewen-street, E. D., originating from a gas-burner. Damage to goods about $100. Insured.

Anna Beslin, aged fifty years, fancied herself the legal representative of the late Dr. Cochrane, and under that hallucination installed herself in the residence of the Doctor's family. The police arrested her yesterday as insane.

In the City Court yesterday Lipman Meyer obtained a verdict for $750 against Samuel B. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart, Sutphen & Co., carpet manufacturers, Fulton-street, for an assault and battery committed on the plaintiff one year ago.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 18, was 160, being four less than the previous week. The principal causes of death were: Small-pox, 7; consumption, 26; disease of the brain, 22, and pneumonia, 18.

At a meeting of the Health Committee of the Common Council, Friday evening, the Health Officer complained of the dangerous practice of keeping the bodies of persons who have died of small-pox unburied for several days, and announced that he would hereafter enforce the law in such cases.

Yesterday, Adam Baltz, aged twelve years, of No. 77 Flatbush-avenue, got into a quarrel with a boy named L. F. Smith, of No. 544 State-street, in the course of which a pistol was discharged close to Baltz's facce, burning him severely. Smith, when arrested, denied all knowledge of the affair, and the police, confident that Baltz was mistaken, released Smith.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Baptists of North New-York and vicinity have erected a fine church edifice on Alexander-avenue, and the work on the interior is rapidly approaching completion.

At a meeting of the representatives of all the Union Free Schools within the city limits of Yonkers, a resolution was adopted declaring it unadvisable to consolidate all the schools under one board of education.

The congregation of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, at present worshiping in Garden-street, Mott Haven, have purchased a fine plot of ground in North New-York, where they contemplate the erection of a new house of worship.

After a conference between the Common Council of Yonkers and the Commissioners appointed to lay out and construct certain boulevards in the town of Yonkers, and which are at present in an unfinished condition, it was decided to have the work on Midland-avenue, Highland-avenue, and Yonkers-avenue finished under the existing contracts made by the commissioners at an estimated cost of about $65,000, and that the necessary authority be obtained from the Legislature.

J. Holly Platt, of Ossining, and James E. Hoyt, of Bedford, have been appointed Loan Commissioners for Westchester County by Gov. Dix, in the places of Gilbert S. Lyons and Townsend Young, whose terms of office have expired.

STATEN ISLAND.

The annual meeting of the Town Commissioners of Castleton will be held on Feb. 11, for the election of officers.

At a meeting of the Reform Board of Richmond County Supervisors, Sheriff Alston's county bills, amounting to $2,800, were audited, and $700 deducted therefrom.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Odd-fellows of Swedesboro are about to erect a public hall.

Dr. Pinnes, of Elizabeth, has been elected Physician of Union County.

Joseph B. Lippincott, of Evesham, was found dead in his bed Friday night.

The sound connecting Raritan Bay and River is again frozen over at Elizabeth.

Thursday next will be observed in the Newark churches as a day of prayer for colleges.

Peter Kemple, a Methodist leader of Warren County, died a few days since, aged eighty-seven years.

John Hunt's barn, at Woodstown, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is $1,500.

Samuel Humphreys, a man aged seventy years, fell into an open well at Sharpstown, on Thursday night, and was drowned.

The new Bergen tunnel projected by the Midland Railroad will be 800 feet shorter than that of the Erie, and is to cost $600,000.

The scarlet fever has made its appearance in Union. Three children of a family named Sayre have been attacked by the disease.

A building known as Hoxsey's ice-house, on Stony road, near Paterson, was discovered to be on fire Friday night. The building was damaged about $2,500; insured for $1,500.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Edward P. Jones, supposed to have been murdered on Essex-street, Jersey City, last Sunday, has been postponed until Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The Woman's Union Missionary Society, of Elizabeth, will meet this evening. Mrs. Brittain, who has been engaged in India for two years past, will give an account of her labors in that field.

A branch of the National Amalgamated Association of Iron-workers was organized in Elizabeth last night. John Charles was elected President, James Hatfield, Secretary, and Geo. Ross, Treasurer.

A curling match was played at Lake View, Friday afternoon, between the Empire Club, of New-York, and the Paterson Club. There were five rinks on each side. The Paterson Club won, the score standing 105 to 88.

Weisel and Siebers, the distillers whose establishments were seized by Government officials, have both absconded. Their places were found to contain a varied assortment of small arms, from which fact it is supposed that resistance was intended.

Mr. J. B. Ford, residing on Jersey City Heights, was awakened yesterday morning by a noise in the lower part of his house, and, on going down stairs, found two men ransacking a bureau. They made their escape with several silver spoons and $2 50 in money.

The United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company have resolved to call in all the stock of the companies forming the consolidation, and issue a common certificate. The change is to be made for the sake of uniformity and to simplify the evidences of property.

John Thorn, a Jersey City laborer, on Friday evening beat his wife brutally because she did not have his supper ready in time. He knocked her senseless with a stove-lifter, and was about to kick her in the head with his heavy boot, when she was rescued by her brother. Thorn escaped.

A young man of Paterson, who has hitherto borne an irreproachable character, was yesterday arrested, charged with having embezzled $13,000 belonging to his employers. The Sheriff effected a settlement, which protected the firm from loss, and the names of the parties were suppressed.

On the 21st inst., John M. Bird, of Jersey City, was knocked down, in Henderson-street, by a gang of roughs, severely beaten with a slung-shot, and robbed. His cries alarmed the police, and he was rescued, his assailants all escaping but one, named Cornelius Dailey, who was arrested and locked up. Yesterday afternoon, Detectives Howard and Whiting took into custody a noted political striker, named James Muiraine, alias Pug, who was identified by Bird as one of the robbers. The prisoner was committed.

The Conference Committees of the Committee of Twenty-eight, and the Aldermanic Committee of Reform, of Jersey City, met in the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The amendments to the charter proposed by the Committee of Twenty-eight, and which have been already published, were read and concurred in by the Aldermanic Committee, and an adjournment was had until Tuesday evening next, when the amendments will be incorporated into a supplement to the charter to be presented to the Legislature.

Death of Judge Tracy.

Judge Wm. H. Tracy, of the Marine Court, died yesterday morning. Mr. Tracy was born in this City in 1836. Having studied law, he was admitted to the Bar in 1857. He was elected member of Assembly in 1866, and Justice of the Marine Court in 1870. Justice Koch, of the Fifth District Court, on motion of Col. A. B. Sage, adjourned the court in respect to the memory of the deceased.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre.—Mrs. P. Grugnard, Miss Grugnard, Pedro Sanches, Miss Morse, James Russell, F. E. Bangs, Augustus Taber, Mrs. Augustus Taber, Miss Cornelia Taber, Miss Anna Ferris, Miss Anna Murray, Miss Mary Taber, Jacob P. Palmer, Mrs. Jacob P. Palmer, F. G. Vollmer, Mrs. J. W. Jewett, R. F. Haviland, Mr. Oppenheim, Diego Tamayo, Francois Balley, Graham A. Stokes, Miss Smythe, Miss Ernestine Bouviol, L. Maureau, F. Guilbeau, Mr. Attrell, H. Cohen, Emile Buheux, Rev. Mr. Dallet, Capt. Martineau, Mr. Pavia, John Durquilloux, Mr. Maginetti, Mr. Fogliani, John Fogliani, Mr. Rodori, Auguste Desmaisons, Francois Perrier, Peter Lesourd, Mlle. Rondot, Mrs. Cottentin, Charles Verdan, Mrs. Charles Verdan and 3 children, G. Tomass, James Binvigat, J. C. De Bleser, Mr. Le Breton, Mr. Gerard, Mrs. Gerard and 2 children, Henry C. Gambier, W. Leopold, James McMillian, Mrs. Kelly and 2 children, James Welch.

Per steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—H. C. Inman, T. H. Withers, Geo. Marsh, Henry Wm. Morgan, E. M. Johnson, Daniel Brennan, Jr., Francis O'Reilly, S. H. Simons, L. Joiner, L. T. Merrow, John McDonald, Isaac Walker, Henry Josephin, C. M. Holmes, E. F. Kingsland, Walter Phillips, H. J. Brady, F. H. Stevens, wife, and child, Isaac Walton, Jas. H. Haldane and daughter, Miss Mary H. Haldane and maid.

Per steam-ship Atlantic, for Liverpool.—Capt. St. John Green, L. H. Chapin, J. F. McCosker, J. Frankenthal, J. H. Lenman, C. W. Topping, Chas Faber, Foster Connor, Dr. O. B. Buttles, Mrs. Buttles, J. C. Smith, J. W. Wilson, W. Rolph, Howard Gibb, Wm. Anderson, Jas. E. Gilsey, John N. Smith.

Per steam-ship Columbia, for Glasgow.—G. D. Nixon, F. Munn, M. Reilly, F. Marsland, G. H. Ayton and wife.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—H. Judah, Theo. Hart, Miss Kimber, Mark Apple and wife, O. P. Havens, Walter Man, J. H. Jones, J. W. Beggs, Miss Anna Nivison, Mrs. J. K. Warner, Master Edward O'Connor, Miss Unice B. Carr, James H. Purvis, Prince Fash, Silas T. Robbins, Roland T. Robbins, F. Holmes, wife, and son, Thomas Wallace, Wm. Castre, Clifton Lawtone.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—E. Bernard, M. Tucker, Jas. Ridley, Henry Rudolph, C. Van Brunt, Mrs. F. M. Faircloth, Mrs. L. T. Tobey, Simon Thomas and lady, James Philips, E. Lewis.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—C. Palmer, Mr. Pearmly, Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wardsworth, Joseph Silney, Mrs. Joseph Silney and child, Master Hoppock, Thos. Leslie, Mr. Rutherford, Dr. N. Bethune, Malcome Bethune, Mr. Walls, Geo. O'Brien, Mrs. Willard, Geo. W. Vail, H. Sharpless, H. C. Silliman, Mrs. Frey, W. E. Baines, Miss Phayre, Mr. Iselin, A. Kelly, W. P. Hill, R. Schuider, Mr. Edmondston, Thos. Russell, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. G. F. Leggett, Miss Leggett, Senor de Moneado, W. Taskar Smith, C. S. Yomes, Mrs. E. J. Lowler, Miss Lowler, J. W. Nightingale, Mr. David, Mrs. Radner, Miss Mary Lowler, Miss Ida Lowler, R. Raymond, Mrs. Webb, A. Dick, B. W. Jones, August Schmidt, G. A. Beidler, J. H. Anderson, T. B. Smith, S. P. Mandell.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Miss Ella King, F. Noble, W. P. Lane, T. J. Pedding, O. Fordham and wife, H. Hanson, N. F. Barrett, L. H. Sinclair, J. Marrion, W. A. Ross, G. W. Thompson, Mrs. L. D. Eaton, J. R. Watson, wife, and 2 children, E. M. Harding, C. T. Laurence, Miss Nettie Garland.

In steam-ship Mandingo, from Demerara.—A. J. Richmond, H. A. Oldham, George Chrisman, E. S. Winchester.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.—Hon. Francis John Pakenham, W. Flintock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.......7:15 | Sun sets.......5:11 | Moon sets..5:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....5:54 | Gov. Island...6:43 | Hell Gate..8:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Jan 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Atlantic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, Jno. G. Dale; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, George McKenzie; Thorwaldsen, (Ger.,) Hisken, Havre, C. B[illegible]; [illegible], Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Volunteer, Crossman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Hansa, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Lord Strathnairn, (Br.,) [illegible], Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston.

Barks Frithiof, (Norw.,) Benteen, Cork for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Alice Tainter, (Br.,) Lesberg, Rio Janeiro, Prendergast Bros. & Co.; Favorite, (Br.,) Payne, Constantinople, &c., Geo. F. Bulley; [illegible], (Br.,) Bartlett, Pernambuco, H. Sweetland & Co.; Nanjama, (Norw.,) Scheen, Trieste, Tetens & Bockmann; Alice Ray, (Br.,) Douglass, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ormus, Pettengall, Marseilles, Jas. Henry.

Brigs James Batchford, George, Cadiz, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Mary Comery, Crosier, Seville.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool Jan. 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly gales throughout; Jan. 12, lat. 51 18, lon. 18 20, passed ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool for New-York; 17th, at 1 P. M., lat. 47 41, lon. [illegible], steam-ship Wm. Cory, hence for Liverpool; 21st, lat. 42 54, lon. 59 58, passed an Anchor steam-ship, bound E.; 23d, at 4 P. M., 341 miles from Sandy Hook, passed a Cunard steam-ship, do.; same date, at [illegible] P. M., 281 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor line steam-ship, do.; 24th, at 6 A. M., 163 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a German and a National steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, New-Orleans Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Jan. 11, via Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Jan. 21, lat. 44 46, lon. 52 44, exchanged signals with a National steam-ship bound E.; 22d, lat. 42 56, lon. 55 36, a Bremen steam-ship do.; 25th, at 2 A. M., 115 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a Hamburg steamship do. The A. brings 149 steerage and 51 cabin passengers.

Steam-ship Mandingo, (Br.,) Spence, Demerara Jan. 11, Barbados 13th, and St. Thomas 16th, with mdse. and passengers to E. G. Morgan's Sons.

Steam-ship Virgo, Quick, Savannah, January 22, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Jan. 22, at 2 P. M., off Cape Romain, passed steam-ship Western Metropolis, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., via Delaware Breakwater, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Crossman, Philadelphia, to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark John Boulton, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Lindsey, Porto Cabello 14 ds., with coffee and skins to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Had strong N. E. & N. W. winds the entire passage; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Rosario, (of Liverpool,) Porter, Santos Nov. 22, via Hampton Roads Jan. 21, with coffee to C. G. Ramsey & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 21, in lon. 37 04; had moderate weather to Bermuda; from thence 5 ds. out with strong N. N. E. gales to the Roads; since leaving the Roads strong variable winds; Dec. [illegible], lat. 22 14 S., lon. 34 16, saw bark Lapwing, of and from Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro.

Brig Lizzie W. Virden, (of Tom's River, N. J.,) Beatty, Malaga, via Cadiz, Dec. 24, with fruit and salt to Hutton, Watson & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Took the middle passage, and had strong variable winds throughout; Dec. 23, lat. [illegible], lon. 21 10, had a heavy squall from N. W.; carried away fore masthead, fore and maintopmast, with yards and sails attached; was 3 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Schr. Sabao, (of Cherryfield,) Dyer, Fernandina, Fla., 7 ds., with yellow-pine to John Boynton's Son & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Had fine weather to Barnegat; from thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Clara Smith, (of Rockland,) Cardenas 8 ds., with melado to order—vessel to master. Had variable winds; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. L. H. Johnson, Mahlman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Vashti N. Smith, ——, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. General Banks, Woodbury, Providence.

Schr. G. P. Pomeroy, Tribble, Providence.

Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, fresh N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Ville de Paris, for Havre; Hansa, for Bremen; Thorwaldsen, for [illegible]; Atlantic and City of Brussels, for Liverpool; [illegible], for Glasgow; Rapidan, for Bermuda; George Cromwell and E. B. Souder, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Montgomery, for Savannah; [illegible], for Charleston; City of Houston, for Galveston, via Key West; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; ship [illegible], for Antwerp; Ravenscraig, for Liverpool; [illegible], for Glasgow; Undaunted, for San Francisco; [illegible] Clinton, for New-Orleans; barks [illegible], for Callao; Columbus, for Bremen; [illegible], for Hamburg; Iona, for Hull; Ercole, for Antwerp; Carolines, for Gibraltar; Carib, for St. Croix; [illegible], for Havana; Antoinetta C., for [illegible]; [illegible] Nicola Maria, for Rotterdam; N. Stowers, for Ponce, P. R.; Don Quixote, for Aspinwall; Olive, for Port-au-Prince; Joseph Clark, for Cardenas; Julia F. Carney, for do.; schrs. Sarah Jane, for West Indies; J. M. Richardson, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; James Adger, for New-York; Mercedita, for Boston; brig W. H. Parks, for Baltimore; steamer Virginia, for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 25.—The steam-ship Polynesia, from Liverpool Jan. 9, arr. here this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25.—Arr. steam-ships Leo, from New-York; Seminole, from Boston; ship Edward Lovett, from Dublin.

Cld. steam-ship Tyrian, for Liverpool; bark Maria Ysasi, for Liverpool; brig G. A. Pyke, for [illegible].

Sld. steam-ships C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; Huntsville and San Salvador, for New-York; schrs. E. P. Mason, for Fall River; Mary [illegible], for Cardenas.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 25.—The Cunard line steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York Jan. 15, for Liverpool, arr. at this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Cunard line steam-ship Hecla, Capt. McDowell, from Boston Jan. 13, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The National Line steam-ship Erin, Capt. Lawson, from New-York Jan. 8, has arr. here.

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